

THE TIMES

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(25p)

South Africa in turmoil

● The South African Government declared a nationwide state of emergency after dawn sweeps arrested hundreds of dissidents.
● The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group report says it is in Britain's specific interest to join in action against South Africa.

● Mrs Thatcher gave the Commons no indication that she intends to change her stand against imposing sanctions.
● Mr P.W. Botha said the Group had tried to blackmail Pretoria into accepting conditions no government could accept. (Page 7)

● Canada announced a series of measures against South Africa and said it was willing to go further if necessary. (Page 7)
● The African National Congress said the state of emergency would worsen the crisis and increase resistance to white rule. (Page 7)

New security clamp by defiant Botha

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

In a belligerent televised address to the nation last night, President Botha declared that his country was quite prepared to "go it alone" and would not "crawl before anyone" to avert the threat of international economic sanctions.

Defending his proclamation on a state of national emergency earlier in the day, Mr Botha said he had faced the choice akin to that "between war and a dishonourable, fearful peace".

There were "times in the history of nations" when choices between such "unpleasant alternatives" had to be made.

"We are not a nation of weaklings. We do not desire and we do not seek it, but if we are forced to go it alone, then so be it," he said. He said he was aware of public concern about the threat of economic sanctions.

"I do not underestimate the sacrifices and problems that sanctions will bring. I do not think that it will be in our interest, or in that of our neighbouring states, or that of our trading partners. But South Africa will not crawl before anyone to prevent it and if it has to come, we will make sure that it is to our advantage in the long term," he said.

South Africa, Mr Botha said, would not be dictated to by the international community at large or by any particular state. "We have to live in this country. We have nowhere else to go."

The state of emergency, which applies throughout the country, gives sweeping powers of arrest and detention to

the police and provides for stringent controls on expression of political dissent, and on press and television coverage of unrest.

In effect from five minutes after midnight yesterday morning, the emergency is of indefinite duration and its proclamation was accompanied by the arrest of about 1,000 anti-apartheid activists in pre-dawn police raids in towns throughout the country.

In an earlier address to a specially convened joint session of the white, Indian and Coloured chambers of Parliament here, President Botha said the emergency was necessary because "the ordinary

laws of the land at present on the statute book, are inadequate to enable the Government to ensure the security of the public and to maintain law and order."

The new emergency is far more sweeping in its scope than that in force between July 21, 1985, and March 7 of this year, which, at its greatest extent, was confined to only 38 of South Africa's 300 or so magisterial districts.

President Botha told Parliament that the Government had intelligence about plans "made by radical and revolutionary elements for the coming days, which pose real danger for all population groups in the country."

The emergency, proclaimed under the Public Safety Act of

1953, empowers any policeman or soldier to arrest without warrant and detain without trial anyone who, "in his opinion", poses a threat to "the maintenance of public order".

The period of detention can be extended indefinitely by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange. No-one is allowed access to a detainee other than the minister or a person approved by him. No names of detainees can be disclosed without the minister's consent.

Also banned under the emergency are "subversive statements", which include statements that incite anyone to take part in unlawful strikes, boycotts, or "any acts of civil disobedience", or which advocate economic disinvestment or "discredit or undermine the system of compulsory military service".

Anyone disseminating such statements — which by implication could include journalists who quote them in their reports — would be guilty of an offence.

The penalty for any violation of the provisions of the emergency, or any regulations enforced under it, is a fine not exceeding 20,000 rand (£3,000) or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or both imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Those arrested today yesterday include many church workers, trade unionists, members of the UDP and radical black opposition groups, student leaders and conscientious objectors. Members of all races are among the detainees.

The report says Pretoria's "obduracy and intransigence wrecked the Commonwealth's initiative, but the issues themselves will not go away, nor can they be bombed out of existence. It is not sanctions which will destroy the country but the persistence of apartheid and the Government's failure to engage in fundamental political reform."

Mrs Thatcher, like other Commonwealth heads of government, received the report on Tuesday, but yesterday the EPG co-chairman, General Olusegun Obasanjo, a former head of the Nigerian Government, and Mr Malcolm Fraser, former Australian Prime Minister, called on her to discuss it.

They explained their views at a press conference to launch the report, and before seeing Mrs Thatcher. Mr Fraser said the threatened conflagration would occur if black leaders in South Africa concluded that other nations would not agree to take effective concerted action against apartheid.

"A racial conflagration with frightening implications threatens. The unco-ordinated violence of today could become in the not too distant future a major armed conflict spilling well beyond South Africa's borders..."

The report says that without negotiated political change in South Africa, "the certain prospect is of even sharper decline into violence and bloodshed, with all its attendant human costs."

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Quick response urged by MPs

By Philip Webster
Chief Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister gave no indication yesterday that her opposition to economic sanctions against South Africa has been altered by the publication of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group (EPG) report.

Pressed by the opposition parties and some Conservative MPs to respond immediately to the EPG's call for economic action by Britain and other countries against South Africa, Mrs Thatcher did not explicitly rule out sanctions, and gave what many MPs regarded as a cautious response to demands to lift her "veto" against them. She stressed that the report would be given careful consideration with the Commonwealth and the EEC.

"That is the right way to go about it before dashing into premature conclusions," she said, but the Government's dilemma over sanctions, with the possible risk to the Commonwealth if it remains opposed to sanctions is sharply appreciated by ministers.

Some of those who believe the Prime Minister will inevitably have to agree to some measures.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said the Government must impose strong sanctions strictly and quickly. "Extensive and intensive economic pressure by Britain and other nations which have a significant trading and commercial relationship with South Africa is essential. Such action is now recognised to be the last remaining means of securing change without violent chaos."

Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, called for a ban on new investment and an international ban on flights to and from South Africa.

Mr Denis Healey, the Shadow Foreign Secretary, gave a warning yesterday that if Mrs Thatcher again tried to veto sanctions against South Africa she could break up the Commonwealth.

"This report shows that Mrs Thatcher's veto on sanctions at the last Commonwealth Conference has held up peaceful change in South Africa, and it calls for more sanctions as the last hope in averting a bloodbath," he said. "I hope Mrs Thatcher does not have to be dragged kicking and screaming into sanctions."

Some 80 Labour MPs have signed a Commons motion calling on the British Government to back more sanctions. This has been countered by another motion, supported by nearly as many Conservative MPs, taking the reverse view.

In a joint statement, Liberal leader, Mr David Steel and foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Alan Beith, urged Mrs Thatcher to end her "obstinate opposition" to economic measures.

The Director of Public Prosecutions said after considering a report from Devon and Cornwall police that the evidence was not sufficient to justify criminal proceedings.

The Council's five-man appeals body met for five and a half hours at Lord's yesterday. However Botham will not be prosecuted over allegations that he took drugs during last year's charity walk from John O'Groats to Land's End which raised £714,000.

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Guards outside Khotsa House in Johannesburg, which was raided by police yesterday when documents were taken.

One killed in island air crash

One person died yesterday and five were seriously injured when a twin-engine aircraft crashed on its approach to an airfield on the island of Islay, off the west coast of Scotland.

The plane, a Loganair DHC6 Twin Otter carrying 14 passengers and two crew on a scheduled flight from Glasgow, was understood to have hit high ground about one mile north of Port Ellen airfield.

The injured were ferried to Cross House Hospital, Kilmarnock, in a joint operation involving two RAF and two Royal Navy helicopters.

Ten other passengers on the flight, number LC423, were recovering at Port Ellen.

The two Royal Navy helicopters were sent from Prestwick, near Glasgow, and the RAF aircraft from Leuchars in Fife and Lossiemouth. An RAF Nimrod reconnaissance aircraft was also involved in the operation.

Glasgow police said the aircraft had crashed at Kilmarnock, about one mile inland on the Islay.

Local doctors joined police and ambulance men at the scene and a special medical team from the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, was being airlifted to the island to help.

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N Ireland Assembly dissolved

The Government yesterday confirmed the dissolution of the Northern Ireland Assembly but voiced the hope that its absence would be temporary.

Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, announced in the Commons the Cabinet's decision to dissolve the Assembly, set up by Mr James Prior in 1962, and to leave open the date for elections for a new one.

Speaking of a "lost opportunity", Mr King told MPs that the Assembly was not discharging either of the functions with which it was charged, to make proposals on devolution and to monitor the work of the Northern Ireland departments.

But he emphasized that the decision in no way conflicted with the Government's desire for devolved government nor its commitment to the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Before Mr King spoke, the Prime Minister repeated in the Commons that her invitation to the Unionist parties to talk on devolution, the future of the Assembly and arrangements for handling Northern Ireland business stood.

Despite the headline stance of the Unionists, ministers remain hopeful that the Assembly will be re-established and that talks between the parties will be resumed.

Mr Prior said in a BBC interview that in the present circumstances there was no alternative to suspension. But he hoped after a period of thought and negotiation there would be fresh elections and the Assembly set up again, perhaps early in the new year.

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Labour finally expels Hatton after wrangle

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

Mr Derek Hatton, deputy leader of Liverpool City Council, and one of the Militant Tendency's leading figures, was finally expelled from the Labour Party last night.

By 12 votes to six, Mr Neil Kinnock and the party's national executive committee found him guilty of being a member of the Trotskyist organization, and breaking Labour Party rules and standing orders.

The expulsion came after another day of complex legal and procedural wrangling, culminating in Mr Hatton's lawyers rushing to the High Court in an unsuccessful attempt to have the disciplinary hearing halted.

Mr Hatton, who joined the Labour Party in 1971, was the main target in Mr Kinnock's purge, launched last November, against leading members of the Militant-dominated Liverpool party.

As the verdict was announced, after eight hours consideration, a small band of Militant supporters chanted in support of Mr Hatton outside the Labour Party headquarters.

Mr Hatton did not attend yesterday's proceedings, preferring instead to be at a city council finance meeting.

His solicitor, Mr Mike Fisher, addressed the NEC for 20 minutes and requested that the hearing be adjourned until Mr Hatton could attend, and

to allow him legal representation.

When the NEC rejected the legal request and decided by 12 votes to six to proceed against Mr Fisher in his absence, Mr Fisher left for the High Court to seek an injunction to halt the proceedings.

As Mr Larry Whitty, the Labour Party's general secretary, started to outline the case against Mr Hatton, the High Court granted a temporary injunction, forcing Mr Kinnock and his colleagues to break off for lunch.

But Mr Hatton's success was short-lived. When Sir Nicholas Browne-Wilkinson, the Vice-Chancellor, heard the full facts he ruled against Mr Hatton and ordered him to pay costs.

With the path finally cleared of legal and procedural stumbling-blocks, the NEC quickly resumed hearing the charges against Mr Hatton.

Mr Hatton is the fourth Merseyside Militant to be expelled from the Labour Party. The disciplinary hearings will continue today.

Mr Hatton vowed last night to ignore the ruling. He added that the party's leaders were "thieves in the night" determined to destroy him in his absence.

He said that there was no question of him quitting his post as deputy leader of Liverpool council.

Jobless down but trend is upward

By Graham Searjeant and David Smith

Pay is increasing at three times the rate of inflation, yesterday's official figures show. But unemployment remains on a firmly rising trend, and a new independent report suggests that growth in jobs will peter out by 1990.

The adult jobless total, adjusted for seasonal factors, rose by 5,600 in May to a record 3,208,600 — 13.3 per cent of the workforce.

This was a bigger rise than in April, when there was a 4,400 increase, but smaller than the sharp monthly rises over the winter. Officials believe that the jobless total is rising by an underlying 10,000 to 15,000 a month.

The unadjusted jobless total, including school leavers, declined, as is normal in May. It dropped by 54,166 to 3,270,892, or 13.5 per cent of the workforce.

In the 12 months to April average earnings rose by 8.7 per cent. The underlying increase, after allowing for back pay, was 7.5 per cent. This is still almost three times the

expected inflation figure for May, to be announced today, of about 2.6 per cent. Lord Young of Grafton, the Secretary of State for Employment, said that the employed labour force rose by 279,000 last year.

An independent and comprehensive new study forecasts, however, that the British economy will at best produce an extra 175,000 jobs between now and 1990, and that employment is more likely to drop by 125,000 from 1985 levels.

The study — from the Occupations Study Group, made on the initiative of the leading industrialist, Sir Austin Bide — was based on the forecasts of 3,000 big and small employers.

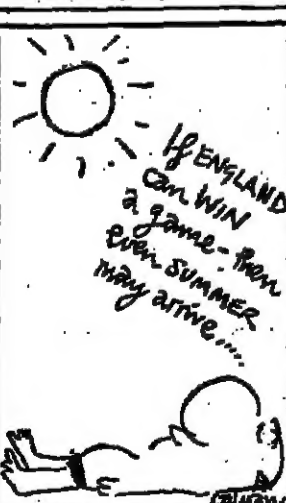
It foresees 540,000 new jobs in service industries being swamped by the loss of more than 600,000 in production industries.

These forecasts are slightly more gloomy than a comparable study last year.

Kenneth Fleet, page 21

Portfolio Gold

● Yesterday's £4,000 prize in The Times Portfolio competition was shared by two readers, Mrs Diana Jones, of Felpham, West Sussex, and Mrs Colwyn Cannon, of Colwyn Bay, Chwyd.
● There is another £4,000 to be won today. Portfolio list page 28; rules and how to play, information service, 20.



Priest verdict

Mr Richard Flynn, a wealthy Irish horse-owner, has been cleared of killing a Roman Catholic priest at his home during an argument over mid-night drinks. Page 3

Racial peril

Most of the conditions which led to last year's inner city riots remain, the chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality said, introducing a six-point action plan. Page 6

Nissan deals

Nissan awarded £18 million worth of contracts to 27 British and three Continental companies to make parts for the new car at its Tyne and Wear factory. Page 3

Today we publish two Special Reports on the Times/RIBA Community Enterprise Scheme, and private health. Pages 16, 17 and 29-32.

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Post charges to go up 1p in October

The price of posting a letter is likely to rise by a penny in October.

The details were disclosed yesterday by Sir Ron Dearing, the Post Office chairman, in a letter to the Post Office National Users' Council. He blamed rising costs.

The price of the first class stamp has remained at 17p since September 1984 and the Post Office reduced the second class stamp by 1p to 12p last October.

Botham to stay barred from top-class cricket

By John Goodbody, Sports News Correspondent

The Cricket Council has upheld the ban on Ian Botham from playing in all first-class and international cricket until August 1.

The appeal of the England and Somerset all-rounder followed his suspension a fortnight ago by the Test and County Cricket Board for bringing the game into disrepute after admitting smoking cannabis.

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BL becomes 'Rover'

BL is changing its name to Rover. The state-owned motor manufacturer believes the new name to be more in keeping with its new-found financial health and strong range of vehicles.

This is the third change of name in eleven turbulent years. In 1975, it changed its name from British Leyland Motor Corporation to British Leyland. This was further shortened to just BL in 1978.

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You'll go far with the right connections.

Swindon goes a long way to meeting big business's needs - by being a short way from everywhere that counts.

London is 50 minutes by train, Heathrow an hour by road. The opening of the M25 has slashed journey times to Gatwick.

And the town's digital communication services make it one of the most advanced telecommunication centres in the UK. Facilities here include X-stream and will soon be enhanced by System X.

No wonder Swindon is connected with some of the biggest names in national and international business - most recently, Honda and IBM-Rolm. Do you have the right connections? Get the Fact File. Contact Douglas Smith, Industrial Adviser, Civic Offices, Swindon, Wilts. Tel: (0793) 26161 or Telex: 444449.

SWINDON ENTERPRISE THE FACT FILE

The local authority has a range of sites available

Security tight as IRA issues statement on Bombing trial

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Police across Britain yesterday tightened security against a possible Provisional IRA attack in the aftermath of the conviction at the Central Criminal Court of Patrick Magee, the Brighton bomber, and four other members of an active service unit.

They were convicted of planning to bomb four London targets and hotels or beaches in 12 resorts and ports. The first bomb on a detailed calendar had already been set by Magee at the Rubens Hotel opposite the royal mews at Buckingham Palace when police moved in.

As the five await sentence the IRA in Belfast published a statement yesterday, claiming that it would have issued warnings for the bombs the unit were to plant. The statement said that no final decision on the campaign had been taken.

A warning would have been issued for the bomb that Magee planted in the Rubens Hotel, it said, and added that the IRA had raised the alarm when bombs had been left close to the scene of visits by the Queen, in Coleraine in 1977 and at Sullom Voe, Shetland, in 1981.

The statement said that newspaper accounts of the unit's plans ranged from the sublime to the ridiculous; the Royal Family, sporting events and exhibitions were not targets.

Dropin' Well life terms

By Richard Ford

Four members of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army were each sentenced to life imprisonment at Belfast Crown Court yesterday for murdering 17 people in the bombing of a discotheque used by British soldiers.

A fifth person involved in the atrocity at the Dropin' Well public house at Ballykelly, Co Londonderry, was given 10 years in prison for the manslaughter of 11 soldiers and six civilians. Eleven soldiers and six ci-

vilians, including five young women, died in the attack on December 6, 1982.

The trial ended suddenly when the five accused, all from Londonderry, changed their pleas to guilty. They were: Anna Moore, aged 40; her sister, Helena Semple, aged 29; and Semple's boy friend, Eamon Moore, aged 25, who entered the discotheque with another person on the night of the bombing, and left the device. The judge sentenced Mrs Moore to life imprisonment for each of the

17 murders, and she received concurrent sentences for terrorist crimes. Semple and Eamon Moore each received life sentences for the murders, and concurrent jail terms for attempted murder.

Patrick Shatter, aged 39, also received life for the murders and other concurrent sentences for terrorist charges.

Mrs Moore's daughter Jacqueline, aged 22, admitted the manslaughter of the 17 victims. She was jailed for 10 years.

It added: "There is a momentum behind our campaign which no British government can stop. We want peace and we appeal to the British people to put pressure on their Government to withdraw from our country and allow Ireland to determine its own political future, free from outside interference."

The statement implies that campaigns in Britain will continue. Special Branch officers and Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch have no intelligence to suggest that a fresh unit has been smuggled into Britain, but no chances will be taken. Trooping the Colour ceremony in Whitehall tomorrow will involve a large uniformed and plainclothes police presence and the area will be carefully checked before the start of the ceremonies.

A senior Yard officer said yesterday: "One can't rule out the possibility that the Provisional IRA will do something just to let us know they are still in business."

Police believe, however, that if the IRA is planning a fresh attack it will be later in the year. There has not been any attack in Britain since Magee and four others were captured in a Glasgow flat a year ago, and it is thought that the arrests may have plunged the IRA infrastructure in Britain into chaos.



Twelve cellists and soprano rehearsing for a concert last night at the Wigmore Hall in tribute to Pierre Fournier, the French cellist, who died last January. Left to right: Christopher Bunting, Emma Ferrand, Ralph Kirshbaum, Steven Isserlis (hidden), Raphael Wallfisch, Caroline Dale, Jennifer Smith, Derek Simpson, Amaryllis Fleming, Jonathan Williams, Raphael Sommer, Antonio Lysy and Moray Welsh (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Irish seek man held in France

The police in the Irish Republic may seek the extradition of a man held in France who was arrested during a terrorist gun-running operation.

A police spokesman in Dublin said yesterday that they were waiting for confirmation of the identity of the man from Northern Ireland before acting.

The police have a warrant for Sean Hughes, aged 28, from Belfast, to face a charge of murdering a Dublin policeman in February 1982.

Police at Le Havre arrested five people including a man they named as Sean Hughes whom they described as a member of the INLA terrorist group. They said the five were attempting to smuggle arms from the United States through France to Ireland.

The Prime Minister announced today a nationwide review to improve the measurement of health service needs across the country.

She disclosed this in a letter to Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for Westminster North, who last month denounced as "sheer political madness" the Government's policy of taking health service spending out of London to the poorer parts of the National Health Service.

Mrs Thatcher told him: "The way in which this policy is implemented requires great care."

"Heavy unemployment, surplus labour and new technology are all creating opportunities for employers to try and break out from union influence," Mr Willis said.

The unions had the choice of fighting to keep what they had or adapting to new conditions. Either way the consequences were not especially attractive.

"If you fight and lose, you lose everything. If you adapt you may still lose some things which have been very dear to the organization," Mr Willis said.

The unions might fight and win, he said, but the economic circumstances and new technology were in the employers' favour.

A group of senior judges, lawyers and professors of law have put forward plans for the creation of the country's first national centre of legal research.

They have submitted proposals to the senate of London University that its Institute of Advanced Legal Studies be the basis of a new, national "centre of excellence for legal research" with a full-time director and funds to commission and undertake legal research.

At present the institute, which is run under the part-time directorship of Sir Jack Jacob, the former Supreme Court Master, is chiefly a library and postgraduate centre. But it was mentioned by the University Grants Committee in its recent rankings as "outstanding" and it is one of only two main law libraries, the other being the Bodleian, at Oxford.

The proposals, which have been agreed in principle by the university's finance and general purposes committee, are being put forward by the institute's board of management which is chaired by Lord Scarman, and includes a number of senior judges, and by the five heads of London University's law schools.

Professor Jeffrey Jowell, head of the law school at University College, said there had long been a need for a national research centre in this country. "We feel this is a major development and we are delighted to be part of it."

There were one or two specialized institutes, such as the Oxford Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, but none that dealt with the all the main areas of law.

The proposals have yet to be approved by London University's senate which will consider them on July 9. They will involve a substantial increase in funding above the institute's present grant of some £500,000 a year; but the plans are to tap the private sector for funds for legal research, as well as to promote its library services to the profession and charge economic fees.

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Crimes show 7% increase

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government's law and order policies, set to become a significant issue at the next general election, suffered a serious blow yesterday with the publication of Home Office figures showing a 7 per cent increase in recorded crime in England and Wales in the first quarter of the year and an 18 per cent rise in robberies.

The figures compare the first quarter of this year with the same period of 1985. Last year's comparable increase in recorded crime was only 3 per cent.

There is already concern among Conservative MPs about crimes of violence which rose by a further 5 per cent and will be bound to

reinforce calls for mandatory sentences for a number of offences.

The crime figure could have been even higher if the rate of increase had not slowed from 12 to 6 per cent for sexual offences. A rise of 16 per cent in fraud and forgery in the first quarter of 1985 was turned into a fall of 3 per cent.

But hopes for success in combating burglary after a growth of neighbourhood watch schemes have been dashed. A fall of 3 per cent in the first quarter of 1985 has been replaced this year by an 8 per cent increase.

The Home Office statistics can be seen in a slightly less gloomy light by viewing changes during the 12 months of April 1985 to March 1986.

Even so the overall increase in recorded crimes over the corresponding previous 12 months was 4.1 per cent and violence against the person rose by a more alarming 6.1 per cent. Robbery over this longer period went up by 13 per cent and burglary was practically static.

Recorded sexual offences increased by 5 per cent and nearly half of the rise came from more rapes.

Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 16/86 (Statistical Department, Home Office, Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey, KT6 7DS; £1.50).

Health service survey

The Prime Minister announced today a nationwide review to improve the measurement of health service needs across the country.

She disclosed this in a letter to Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for Westminster North, who last month denounced as "sheer political madness" the Government's policy of taking health service spending out of London to the poorer parts of the National Health Service.

Mrs Thatcher told him: "The way in which this policy is implemented requires great care."

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The unions had the choice of fighting to keep what they had or adapting to new conditions. Either way the consequences were not especially attractive.

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No easy solutions to Wapping, Willis says

Mr Norman Willis, General Secretary of the TUC, held informal talks yesterday with leaders of three of the unions in the News International dispute and then told delegates at the Sogat '82 conference in Scarborough that he could offer no easy solution (Peter Davenport writes).

Mr Willis told the delegates he was painfully aware of the limited help he was offering. He said he was deliberately avoiding making unrealistic pledges. The choices facing the unions were limited and difficult.

"Heavy unemployment, surplus labour and new technology are all creating opportunities for employers to try and break out from union influence," Mr Willis said.

The unions had the choice of fighting to keep what they had or adapting to new conditions. Either way the consequences were not especially attractive.

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Judges call for centre for legal research

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

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Teachers end GCSE boycott

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The second-biggest teaching union announced yesterday that it is dropping its boycott of training for the new GCSE examination, but is instructing its members to do administration and assessment for it within school hours only.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers has been forced to abandon its boycott because of the determination of Mr Kenneth Baker,

Businessman is cleared of killing priest in bedroom drink dispute

A wealthy businessman and horse-owner was yesterday cleared of killing a Roman Catholic priest in a bedroom fight. Dublin's Circuit Criminal Court was told that Mr Richard Flynn struck Father Niall Molloy in self-defence.

Judge Frank Rose also decided there was insufficient evidence to convict Mr Flynn, aged 47, of assault causing actual bodily harm to Fr Molloy, during an argument over midnight drinks in the main bedroom of the Flynn home, Kilmoury House, Clara, Co Offaly, last July.

Fr Molloy, aged 52, had been sitting on the end of the couple's bed, drinking and chatting to Mr Flynn and his wife, Teresa, aged 46, when the argument arose over who would get the next drink.

The judge agreed with a defence submission that there was no case to put to the jury. At the end of the prosecution evidence, he directed the jury to find Mr Flynn not guilty.

The judge added: "Because of the amount of publicity, some of which was unpleasant, I noted there was no evidence of impropriety on the part of Fr Molloy or Mrs Flynn."

He told the jury there had been unpleasant talk because the incident happened in Mrs Flynn's bedroom. "It is perfectly clear from all the evidence the relationship was perfectly proper - not an iota of evidence showing there was anything improper in their relationship."

Mr Patrick McEntee, for the defence, had earlier submitted that the evidence showed that his client acted in self-defence after Mrs Flynn and the priest had attacked him. The evidence of Dr John Harrison, the state pathologist, also indicated that although there were five blows to the priest's head,

two or three of them could have been inflicted by objects striking the priest as he fell.

Mr Flynn alleged he was set upon by his wife and the priest, a close family friend for 30 years.

The court was told that when Mr Flynn was asked by police whether he had found the priest in a compromising position with his wife, he replied: "No, no, no. Nothing like that."

Father Molloy, a curate at Castlecoote, Co Roscommon, in the Irish Republic, was staying at the country home of Richard and Teresa Flynn after attending a wedding of their daughter Maureen to a hotelier. The

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daughter, a nurse, returned to return to the house to discover her mother kneeling by Fr Flynn's body.

The jury was told that the priest was a close family friend of the Flynn's and shared with them a deep interest in horses. He had attended the wedding and after two days of celebration the three returned home after an evening with friends and were alone in the house from 9.45 pm to 1 am having more drink.

Mr Raymond Groarke, for the prosecution, said that at about midnight Mr Flynn and his wife went to their bedroom and Fr Molloy, who had his own accommodation in the house, joined them. This, he added, was not unusual and he remained at the foot of the bed talking to the couple.

Mr Flynn told police that an argument developed over who was going to get the next drink. Mrs Flynn refused to go and Mr Flynn said that he would get a drink for himself.

Mr Groarke said: "He maintains that he was set on by Mrs Flynn and the priest. He struck his wife once and Fr Molloy about five times."

The priest died shortly afterwards. The court was told that he had received quite a serious beating, with injuries including a cut to the lower jaw which may have resulted from a kick or a fall against a sharp object.

When other members of the Flynn family arrived at the house the priest was "at least seriously injured or perhaps dead."

Mr Groarke added that the only people who really knew what had happened were Mr Flynn, the priest, who was dead, and Mrs Flynn. But Mrs Flynn could not under law, he required to give evidence against her husband.



Karen Morse, the British women's champion, in practice yesterday at Bedfont, west London, for the World Cup water skiing championships, which take place today and tomorrow (Photograph, Peter Trievnor).

MPs seek dog fee abolition

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

A group of MPs yesterday called for abolition of the dog licence fee, and said that ministers should instead consider giving local authorities the power to issue their own licences.

The money raised could be used, they suggest, to pay for employing dog wardens.

The call from the all-party environment committee came as ministers continued to fret over what to do about the 37p licence fee, which costs £3.87 million to collect and raises only £900,000 in revenue - a net loss to the taxpayer of £2.97 million.

The plea followed an adjournment debate in the House of Commons in which Sir George Young, junior

Environment Minister in charge of the nation's kennels, emphasized that no decision had been taken about the licence fee.

Abolition was one option, he said, and added that he hoped it would be possible to announce a decision soon.

Ministers are torn between taking the risk of enraging bodies such as the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by abolishing the licence, or hazzarding the loss of the dog-lovers' vote by raising the fee to realistic levels.

The environment committee has so far confined itself to pointing out the growing mismatch between income and expenditure.

Masons to alter oath of secrecy

Newly-adopted Freemasons will no longer be forced to repeat the pledge that their tongues will be cut out and their throats slit if they break their oaths.

The United Grand Lodge, the society's governing body, said yesterday it had decided to remove references to physical penalties in candidates' obligations after suggestions by the Grand Master, the Duke of Kent.

Instead, the penalties drawn up in 1730, will be described to the candidate during the initiation ceremony.

Doctors on panels told to oppose secrecy

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Doctors recruited to Department of Health and Social Security or other medical advisory committees are recommended not to accept the secrecy imposed under the Official Secrets Act over matters where public health requires otherwise.

The proposal comes in a letter in the *British Medical Journal* from Professor Geoffrey Rose, an eminent physician who has also been a member of numerous advisory bodies.

Professor Rose, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, also asks the British Medical Association to put pressure on Government to exclude from the Act all those advisory bodies whose business is not related to national security.

Professor Rose's call for action came after a statement by Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister for Health, showing that "the application of the Official Secrets Act is far wider than most of us ever realized".

Some of the supplementary bodies shrouded by official secrecy were the Advisory Committee on Gene Modification Therapy, the Committee of Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment, the Community Medicine Inquiry, the Overseas Doctors Study Group, the Leprosy Opinion Panel, the Working Group on the Safety of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging, the Small Grants Committee and 36 others.

Professor Rose said discretion and not the Act should be the doctors' guide. The Act covered a widening range of politically sensitive matters, and no one could know in advance what might be classified, perhaps retrospectively, as "official".

Court told of 'code of honour'

A Greek's code of honour would not allow an invited guest to be turned away, Mrs Aliki Goulondris, a friend for the past 30 years of Taki Theodoreopoulos, a society columnist for *The Spectator*, and a witness in the High Court libel action against him, claimed yesterday.

Mr Theodoreopoulos claims that Mrs Rosemarie Marcie-Riviere, a wealthy socialite, deeply insulted him when she threw him out of her house "like a dog" after inviting him to lunch.

When Mrs Marcie-Riviere bought a house in Greece she should have known how Greeks behave and their code of honour, Mrs Goulondris said on the seventh day of the hearing.

Mr Taki, aged 48, denies libelling Mrs Marcie-Riviere in his "High Life" column in August 1982, after the luncheon at her home in 1982.

But Mrs Marcie-Riviere claims the article made her out to be a "high class tart" and a "coarse and ill-mannered woman of loose sexual morals".

Mr Charles Moore, the present editor of *The Spectator*, said Taki's column had a certain element of exaggeration and fun. It dealt with the world of the rich, famous and powerful and depicted their sometimes amusing ways with a sharp pen.

The hearing continues today.

British win Nissan parts contracts

By Edward Townsend

Nissan yesterday announced the names of 27 British and three Continental components suppliers who have been awarded contracts worth a total of £18 million a year to make parts for the new Bluebird car to be assembled at the company's factory at Washington, Tyne and Wear.

The success of the British components industry in convincing Nissan that it will meet stringent Japanese quality and delivery standards gives the Washington car 40 per cent local contents, double the target set by the Japanese two years ago.

Nissan's UK executives now hope that the success of the components industry in winning the contracts will spur the company in Tokyo to make a rapid decision to go ahead with the second phase of the Washington project.

Initially, the £50 million plant, which will start producing cars early next month, will make 24,000 units a year for the UK market from kits supplied from Japan. The second stage envisages further investment of £300 million.

The successful suppliers are: (UK) Carlisle: carburettors; Avon Industrial Polymers: Trowbridge, Wiltshire: radiators and engine hoses; Bolton Plastic Components: Bolton, Lancashire: blow mouldings; Britax (Wingard): Chichester, West Sussex: door mirrors; J. Burns, Romford, Essex: parcel shelves.

Continental Tyres, West Drayton, Middlesex: tyres; John Cotton, Colne, Lancashire: sound insulation; Dunlop Tyres, Birmingham: tyres; Firth Furnishings, Heckmondwike, West Yorkshire: carpets; Fulton (TJ), Telford, Shropshire: fuel and clutch pedal; Griffler, Creators, Woking, Surrey: wind shields and back light mouldings; Guildford Kapwood, Somerscote, Derby: fabrics; Hertfordshire BTR, Leichworth, Herts: door seals; Ikeda-Hoover, Washington: seats; W. Lenders, Birmingham: rods; Lucas Batteries, Birmingham: batteries; Lucas Electricals, Birmingham: alternators; Lucas Girling, Pontypool, Gwent: brake hoses; Morgan Soft Trim, Halesowen, West Midlands: sun visors; N. P. Elco, Southend, Essex: instrument panels and buttons; Planoforte Plastics, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire: mouldings; Pilkington Glass, Birmingham: all glass; Primo Graphics, Brecon, Powys: chassis number plates; Schlegel Castville, Leicester: seals; Supra Chemicals, Birmingham: insulators; T. I. Nihon, Blackpool: exhausts; Willamot Industrial Mouldings, London: blow mouldings; Blaupunkt, West Germany: radio and speakers; Bosch, Uxbridge: windshield wipers, horn and antenna; Keller, Germany: sound insulators.

Ulster project wins award

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

The Derry inner city project, in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, has received the top award in the first annual Community Enterprise Scheme, sponsored jointly by *The Times* and the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Prince of Wales, patron of the scheme, will present the awards today, at the RIBA in central London.

Nine awards and 11 commendations will be presented to the "most imaginative, viable and need-fulfilling" community projects entered this year. Nearly 200 entries were received from throughout the United Kingdom.

The Derry project was chosen by the assessors to receive the Charles Douglas-Horne award for the most outstanding entry. The inner city

Trust will get a cheque for £2,500, a plaque and a certificate. The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation has donated £10,000 in grants to further the work of the nine award winners.

In his foreword to a special report to mark today's event, the Prince says: "It has been said that only one thing is unstoppable in this world: an idea whose time has come. Community enterprise is, I believe, one of those ideas which can radically transform people's lives for the better."

It does this by encouraging them to be independent, to take control over their own lives, and to have a pride in themselves and their neighbourhoods; by creating opportunities for self-expression and by putting their

creative energy to work for their own benefit and that of others."

Among the winners are housing projects, small work shops, community centres, and environmental improvements such as an urban farm and urban renewal projects.

The Prince has visited two of the winning projects and two which have received an honorable mention in recent months. He has agreed to be patron again of next year's scheme, which will be launched in September.

A booklet called *Community Enterprise* will be published by *The Times* and the Gulbenkian Foundation next month. Copies are available free, and details are in the Special Report, pages 16 and 17.

Moore 'well' after operation

Mr Patrick Moore, aged 63, the astronomer, was yesterday recovering in hospital after an emergency thyroid operation that he claims saved his life.

He was admitted to the King Edward VII Hospital at Midhurst, West Sussex, on Monday with what he described yesterday as a "potentially lethal rogue thyroid with a large lump the size of an orange" pressing on his windpipe. He hopes to be back at home in Selsey, West Sussex, tomorrow.

Hospital visits banned because of virus

Visits to patients at a psychiatric hospital have been stopped after 130 people there caught a mysterious virus.

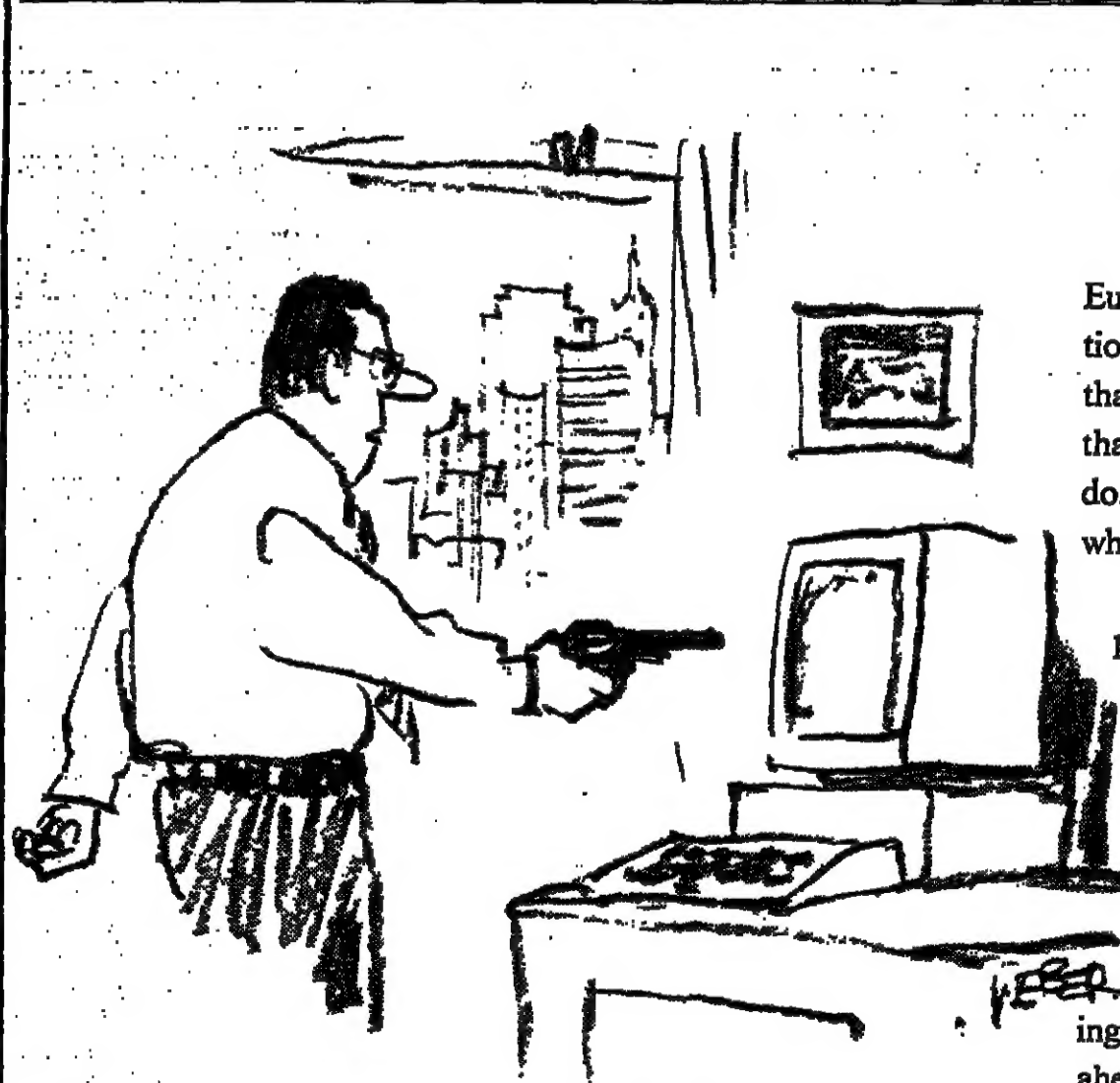
Mr David Brown, general manager at St Mary's at Stanmore, Northumberland, said 92 patients and 38 staff had been affected by the infection, which led to diarrhoea and vomiting.

It was believed the outbreak, which began last weekend, was under control.

The outbreak led Mr Kumar Sandy, regional secretary of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, to claim that cleaning standards had dropped because of a staff cutback to reduce costs at the 580-bed hospital.

But Mr Brown said a health authority microbiologist had found that the infection was due to a virus passed between people and had nothing to do with the hospital's state of cleanliness, which was good.

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Ulster assembly

Farming advice

Thatcher: door must not be closed on further negotiations

SOUTH AFRICA

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, stoutly resisted an invitation to lift what was described as her veto on economic sanctions against South Africa when Mr Peter Shore, shadow Leader of the Commons, sought her reaction to the report of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group.

We must not (she said) close the door on further negotiations. The Prime Minister said the Government was studying the report carefully and would be in touch with the Commonwealth and other economic partners. Seven Commonwealth heads of government would be coming to London in August to discuss it.

Mr Shore, deputising for Mr Neil Kinnock, described the EPG report as very sensible and referred also to the declaration of a state of emergency in South Africa.

Is not plain to the Prime Minister (he went on) that her stance at Nassau last October was totally misjudged, and that political progress against apartheid cannot be made without effective and concerted economic pressure on South Africa.

Detailed measures need urgent consideration with our Commonwealth partners. But the House and the Commonwealth are entitled to know from the Prime Minister now whether she accepts the principle of economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mrs Thatcher: We have just received the EPG report and we are studying it carefully. There is time indeed for all concerned, including the South African Government, to consider the report.

I shall be meeting the two co-chairmen later today. I think we must not close the door on future negotiations. The group's report recognized it was not their task to make specific proposals about measures.

We shall therefore be in touch with our Commonwealth partners, our European partners and our economic summit partners to discuss this report.

Mr Shore: That was a very equivocal, and for her, a surprisingly unclear response to what was a unanimous report by a committee which spent six months at her personal request studying events in South Africa.

The report has been available to virtually everyone for the past 48 hours and she has had plenty of time to consider not so much the detail of what we need to do but the principle of the matter.

and whether she is now removing her veto upon economic sanctions on which she has previously insisted.

Has she or has she not decided to remove that veto? Mrs Thatcher: What he is complaining about is that we are going to consider this report carefully with our partners before reaching conclusions.

He knows full well what the conclusions state: "We are not determining the nature or extent of any measures which might be adopted or their effectiveness."

It is a report that has taken a long time to complete. I am not aware the phrase "economic sanctions" appears in the conclusions.

Mr Shore: The word "sanctions" has been used by leading members of the EPG. Paragraph 351 states: "We are convinced that the South African Government is concerned about the adoption of effective economic measures against it."

Is that not the equivalent of saying that the South African Government is not prepared to accept the principle of economic sanctions? I do not know what is.

Mrs Thatcher: He is complaining that we shall take great care in considering this report and in consulting the Commonwealth and our economic partners.

The Labour Government said in 1977 after the Soweto debate in the United Nations: "We voted against economic sanctions against South Africa, together with France, West Germany, the United States and some other western countries because we do not agree that the far-reaching economic measures which the resolution calls for would produce the changes in South Africa which we would like to see."

Mr Andrew Hunter (Basingstoke, C): As the lady is not turning up, we take it she will not turn aside from the view that further isolation of the South African Government and the imposition of sanctions will achieve many things, one of



Shore: Has Thatcher removed her veto?

which will not be the creation of a more just and equitable society in South Africa?

Mrs Thatcher: We would welcome a more just and equitable society in South Africa and condemn apartheid. We still believe we must not close the door on future negotiations and the group's basic approach of promoting dialogue and the suspension of violence remains correct.

We will consider this distinguished report very carefully and consider it with our European partners, Commonwealth partners and also with the governments of the several industrialized nations. This is the right way to go about it before dashing into premature conclusions.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP: Can the Prime Minister persuade the House of Commons that when President Reagan applies economic sanctions to South Africa she will not turn round and follow suit? When will she lead world opinion, instead of being led by the nose?

Will she please now, in the light of the state of emergency which has been declared today, say she will be ready to stop all direct inter-continental flights to South Africa?

Mrs Thatcher: He is well aware these are conducted under legal contracts which means that there are specific legal obligations in these contracts which cannot, plainly, be abrogated.

I note he said in an article in *The Sunday Times* of March 24 1985: "Total or even selective trade sanctions will not succeed. Only a Conservative Government can take such a decision."

Mr James Craig (Glasgow, Marjill, Lab): When it comes to the crunch, is the Prime Minister prepared to break the Commonwealth rather than back stronger concerted measures to break the pattern of apartheid?

Mrs Thatcher: We shall be consulting with the Commonwealth. I think at the beginning of August when the seven heads of government come to London for that purpose, I shall be seeing the two co-chairmen of the eminent persons group later this afternoon.

Thames crossing: The Secretary of State for Transport hopes to announce before the end of July the name of the successful bidder for the construction of a new crossing of the Thames at Dartford for M25 traffic. Mr David Mitchell, Minister of State for Transport, said in a Commons written reply.

N Ireland may get new assembly

DEVOLUTION

The Government's order proposing dissolution of the Northern Ireland Assembly last week opened the door for new elections to a fresh assembly because it did not seek to abolish the legal basis upon which the body had been set up. Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said in a statement in the Commons, following months of political boycott of the assembly and the virtual suspension of its work by the few participants who were left on it.

He told MPs that he regretted that the refusal of the leaders of the two main Unionist parties (Mr James Moynihan and the Reverend Ian Paisley) even to talk with him about the position of the present assembly had compelled him to reach the decision over dissolution without hearing their views.

Dissolution did not conflict with the Government's desire for devolved government, nor with its commitment to the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

Devolution remained the Government's preferred option, and he hoped a future assembly would be playing a responsible and valuable role in Northern Ireland. The sooner that happened, the better.

Meanwhile, the Government remained ready to discuss with all the constitutional parties the best way forward.

In particular, (he said) I would urge the Unionist parties to return to the House of Commons to argue their case to the Government.

The Prime Minister's offer to discuss with her four matters proposed: ● devolution and the possibility of a round-table conference; ● the future of the assembly; ● arrangements for handling Northern Ireland business at Westminster; ● new means of consultation between the Government and Unionist leaders.

Only if we are prepared to talk to the Unionist parties can we hope to play our separate but complementary roles in building a better future for the people of Northern Ireland.

Mr Peter Archer, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, said the statement contained no positive proposal for the immediate future or the longer term.

When the assembly had been functioning, it had exercised a role must not be assumed by the House of Commons in a way more effective than at present.

The Government should make greater use of the Northern Ireland Committee. Its business managers should not be contemptuously and arrogantly dismissed at less oblique hours. Where were the people of Northern Ireland to turn now?

There would be those who would seek to replace the role of the assembly as a consequence of the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

The people of Northern Ireland would consider it worth the price if the agreement contributed to their lives, jobs, environment, community services and civil liberties.

If those things were seen to arise from discussions between North and South, Roman Catholic and Protestant, would the people not denounce the bickering of their politicians?

When people cry for bread and they get a stone (he said), can we be surprised if they turn to demagogues, bullies and witch doctors?

Mr King said the assembly and its committees had done useful work in their scrutinizing role. I hope (he said) that we can consider the way in which we might meet the concerns over the ways in which Northern Ireland business is handled.

Mr Julian Asensy (Brighton, Pavilion, C): Will he acknowledge that a number of his friends kept the House up late at night warning the House that this assembly would not work? In saying "We told you so", may I express the hope that he and his colleagues will pay rather more attention to our views on Northern Ireland policy than they have done hitherto?

Mr King: I shall of course wish to take his views as fully into account with the respect I know he would wish to receive.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, OUP): The two Unionist parties, as they were then represented in the House, opposed in 1982 the legislation establishing this assembly with all the resources which parliamentary procedure admitted.

Will he not acknowledge that the judgement of Conservative MPs who supported us in that endeavour to prevent that mistake being made has been validated by the statement he has just made?

Mr King: He would not expect me to agree with everything he has said. I welcome the fact that he is prepared to express his views and argue for them. I would welcome the opportunity to sit down and discuss them with him and I hope he will join me in urging everybody else interested in the affairs of the Province in coming forward and having the confidence to argue their views as well.

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Injustice that leads to riots must be tackled, race board report says

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Most of the conditions which make violent unrest likely to occur still remain after last year's loss of life in inner city disturbances, Mr Peter Newsam, chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality said yesterday.

He was introducing a six-point plan in its annual report to remedy the injustice which the commission says starts riots.

High unemployment and disadvantage lie behind disorders but more is needed to make them rage, the report says. Riots occur when those suffering deprivation believe they are being unjustly treated and nothing can be done about it through the ordinary machinery of the law and political change.

The report refers to the

serious riots in four inner-city areas in 1985 with deaths and widespread suffering and personal loss. They are symptoms of deep underlying distress, the report says.

The implications of a survey by the Policy Studies Institute in 1985 are that tens of thousands of individual acts of direct racial discrimination are occurring every year. Only a small proportion are detected and dealt with.

There have also been more racial attacks, the report says. "The conclusion must be that the sense of injustice many within the black community feel is not based on imagined ills. It is grounded in fact."

The commission believes not enough is being done against racial discrimination. Calling for a concerted effort

to reduce it, the commission calls for:

● An improved Race Relations Act.

● More drive by local and public authorities to give equal opportunities.

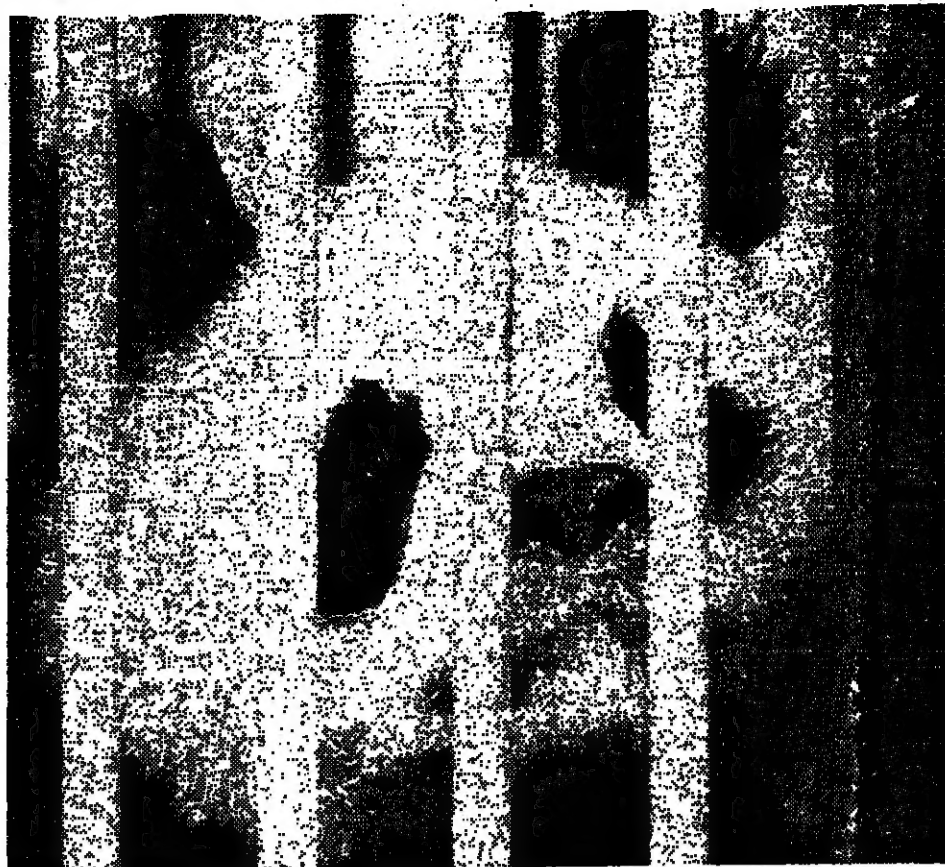
● Reform of education to reflect the needs of a multi-racial society.

● Government contracts and funds should be awarded only for schemes which offer equal opportunities.

● More participation by minorities in all aspects of the country's life.

● A powerfully-expressed commitment by Government and opinion-formers to reduce discrimination.

Commission for Racial Equality 1985 Annual Report (CRE, Elliot House, 10-12 Allington Street, London, SW1E 5EH, £1).



Ming Ming, from China, on arrival at Gatwick yesterday on its way to the Dublin zoo. Seats were removed from an Aer Lingus jet to carry two young pandas (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

Race bias allegation by Argentine

An Argentine language teacher who claims he suffered "orchestrated hostility" from colleagues at a Hampshire school, told an industrial tribunal yesterday: "I am an Argentine, you are British. We are at war in everything."

The outburst came as Mr Julio Farrando cross-examined a member of staff from Portsmouth Grammar School,

where he claims he was insulted and discriminated against because of his "colour, nationality, culture and race". Mr Farrando, of Titchfield, Hampshire, was a part-time teacher of Spanish, his only pupil being a sixth-form girl. He is claiming racial discrimination. He claims he was once offered a plate of left-overs in

the school canteen. But Mr Raymond Bratt, head of languages at the school, told the hearing that this was the first time he had heard the allegation.

At one stage Mr Farrando called Mr Bratt a liar. He was told by the tribunal chairman, Mr John Bowker: "Try to be less offensive."

Another teacher, Mr Denis

Jenkinson, told the hearing he had once dealt with a pupil who had been rude to Mr Farrando, but the Argentine was dissatisfied with the punishment and asked him at yesterday's hearing: "Do you know this word wog, as you call me?"

Mr Farrando was again told by the chairman to calm down. The hearing continues.

Foxes trigger signals at 'hunt' duke's grave

Sensors installed to foil anti-hunt protesters around the grave of the 10th Duke of Beaufort on the Badminton Estate near Bristol have been picking up the movements of prowling foxes, and raising frequent false alarms.

Two men were jailed for two years at Bristol Crown

Court this week for plotting to dig up the remains of the duke. The slightest pressure triggers an alarm bell in the vicarage and a signal transmitted from the church tower activates a security hotline 10 miles away at divisional police headquarters in Staple Hill, Bristol.

Colouring of classic films opposed

By Colin Hughes

British black-and-white film classics should be protected by law from "degrading exploitation" by distributors who aim to buy them and convert them to colour for television, according to a campaign being launched by the Directors Guild of Great Britain.

The country's most prominent directors have signed a statement urging the Government to legislate before it is too late to save films such as *The Third Man*, *Brief Encounter*, *Citizen Kane*, *High Noon*, *On The Waterfront*, *Les Enfants Du Paradis*, and *The Bicycle Thieves*.

Two Hollywood-based companies have begun using computer methods to "paint in" colour to black-and-white films. The directors say that similar methods will soon be working their way across the Atlantic.

They argue that the Government should, in association with film specialists, draw up a list of films that are protected from any future interference.

The statement is signed by Lindsay Anderson, John Boorman, Roy Boulting, Roland Joffe, Michael Winner, Fred Zinnemann, John Schlesinger, Stephen Frears, Hugh Hudson, Karol Reisz, Alan Parker and Ridley Scott.

Call for a think tank on future of defence

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Britain should set up a national security commission to look at long-term defence policy options, according to Sir Frank Cooper, former Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Defence.

In a lecture this week Sir Frank said that although a review of defence policy by the Government could be ruled out before the next election, it was clear that over a period of years, largely because of the rising real costs of defence, significant changes in policy were needed.

Britain was not large enough, strong enough or wealthy enough as a nation to have a situation where defence was a divisive issue. He said defence should not be left to political partisanship and prejudice.

There are defence options. They are complex and difficult. These options need to be firmly and carefully examined. This examination needs to be set in a longer-term context. What I should like to see — and see set up very soon — is some kind of national security commission with the task of looking ahead, on behalf of the nation, as a whole, at the kind of policy options for the longer term.

Whitehall office scheme 'too dear'

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

The £1 billion-a-year state agency responsible for the construction and upkeep of crown buildings was sharply criticized yesterday by an all-party group of MPs.

A report from the environment committee, castigated the Property Services Agency for the way it operates a scheme for charging government departments rent for the office space they occupy.

Under the Property Repayment Services system, brought in as an efficiency measure in 1980, the agency acts as the landlord, fixing charges and recovering rents from departments.

The scheme is intended to avoid waste of space, but, the report says, it amounts to a "vast paper transaction" costing £650,000 a year to administer, and there is no means of knowing whether it is producing the intended savings.

The MPs say it seems "extraordinary" that no method of monitoring the scheme was set up when it was first introduced after the Rayner

inquiry into Whitehall efficiency.

The MPs also emphasize shortcomings in procedures at the agency that have led to serious overspending on building projects.

Outgoings for Derby Crown Court, for instance, were £2.6 million or 77 per cent over budget, the report says, and the average overspending on 86 projects commissioned by the agency was 12 per cent.

The report comments: "Some errors in estimating are attributable to clients changing their original requirements."

"However, we have also drawn attention to some major errors in estimating attributable to the PSA itself."

"We accept these are isolated instances. Nevertheless, we believe they are sufficient to indicate weaknesses in the control procedures, detailed though these are."

The MPs welcome the agency's undertaking to review its performance on achieving contract targets.

Football chief wins damages from paper

Mr Jack Dunnett, Football League president, won "substantial" libel damages in the High Court in London yesterday over suggestions that he was delighted that his club, Notts County, was relegated from the First Division because it would cut costs.

Mr Dunnett and two other directors, Mr John Mounteney and Mr Ralph Sweet, were said to have regarded the relegation as a "heaven sent" opportunity to reduce expenses, and behaved as if they would like to offer the team champagne.

The allegations appeared in *The Sun* in October 1984 under the headline, Down the Hatch. The newspaper's publishers, News Group Newspapers, Kelvin MacKenzie, its editor, and Steven Howard, a journalist, agreed to pay the legal costs.

Inquiry call on 'armed US police patrols'

An MP yesterday called for a full investigation into reports that armed US military police are patrolling in Ipswich, Suffolk.

The policemen known as "White Caps" cruise the streets at weekends when US Air Force personnel are in the town and are allowed to carry guns under the Visiting Forces Act, 1952.

Mr Kenneth Weech, Labour MP for Ipswich, said he did not know if the US military police were armed, but he said: "If military police are going to patrol in Ipswich, they ought to have the same controls as Suffolk police. I can see no reason for them to carry firearms in a law-abiding town like Ipswich."

A spokesman for the USAF Third Airforce at Lakenheath said: "We do not discuss our security measures publicly."

Science report

Thunderstorms help to boost harvests

By a Special Correspondent

Thunderstorms can apparently help to produce good harvests. That is one of the findings of Dr Vasily Bgatov, a senior geochemist of the Institute of Geology, Geophysics and Mineral Raw Materials, at Novosibirsk, who investigated claims by local farmers that thunderstorms in spring or early summer improved their yields.

Using the knowledge of what happened when plants were given nitrogen fertilizers at the beginning of their growth period, the Soviet geochemist organized tests to measure the possible effects on soil and plants involving changes of natural nitrogen.

Lightning and electric atmospheric discharge cause the molecules of nitrogen in the atmosphere to produce chemically active ions. Dissolved in the rain, they form part of the weak nitric acid which occurs in air. In central Russia about 1.5 tonnes of pure-nitric acid from that source fall on every square kilometre annually.

Dr Bgatov claimed that, contrary to current belief, the most important agent stimu-

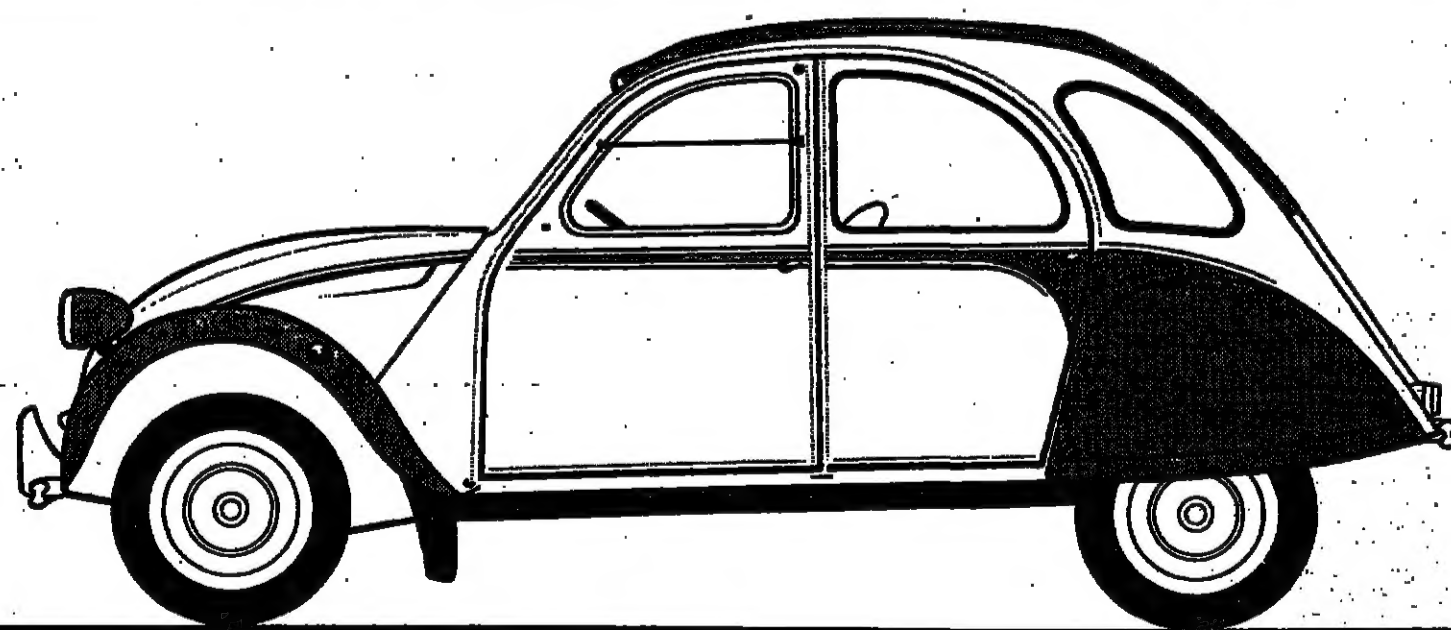
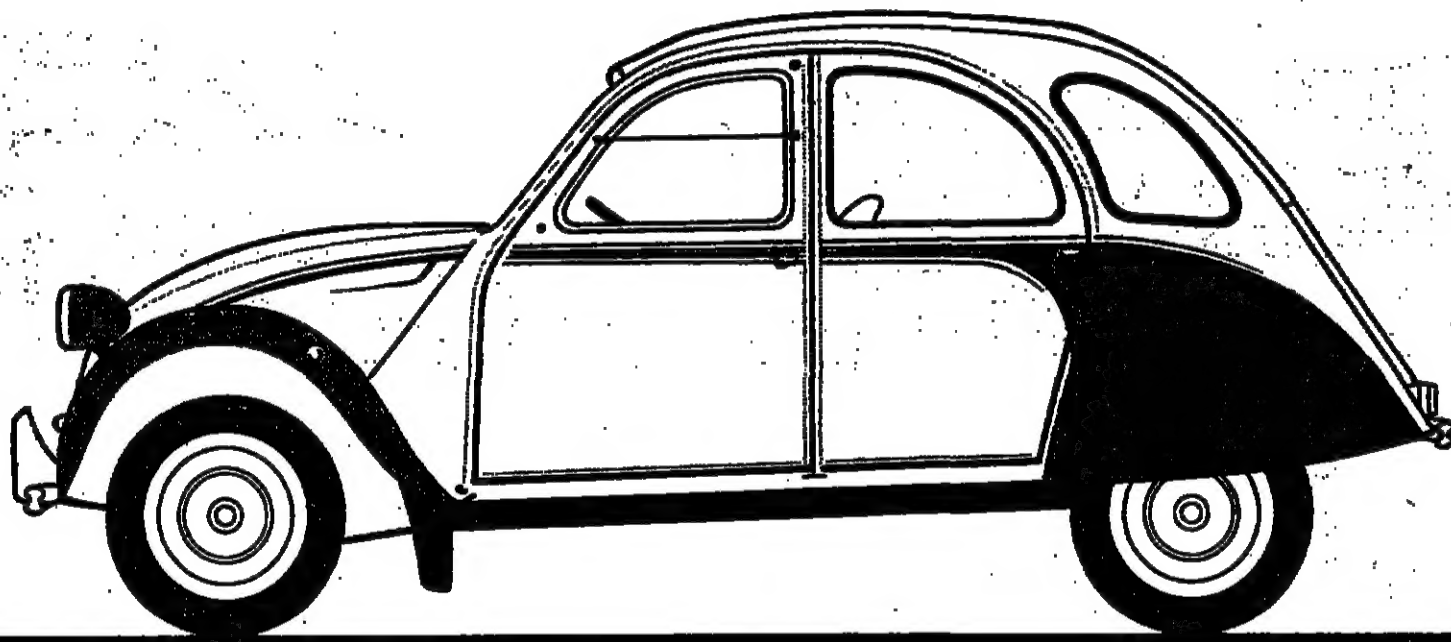
lating the release of natural minerals in the earth's crust, as far as agricultural purposes were concerned, was not oxygen but nitric acid.

He decided to put his findings to a practical test. Tomatoes of the same strain were planted in two plots of black earth. One plot had been fertilized, the seedlings in the unfertilized plot were regularly watered with a nitric acid solution of the same acidity as the thunderstorm rains in their original tropical habitat.

They were given as much water as they were likely to receive there from rain. The results were most significant: 50 per cent more tomatoes were picked from the second plot.

Experiments with oats, wheat and cucumber showed similar results. Most significantly, the best yields, double those achieved with current fertilizer methods, were from soils that had never been fertilized, because plants were forced to take food at greater depths, avoided "satiation" and used nutrients most sparingly.

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Two-year
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● EPG denounced ● Ottawa gets tough ● Europe wants action ● Victims of the emergency

Commonwealth group accused of blackmail by 'Pik' Botha

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, yesterday accused the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group of trying to "blackmail" Pretoria into accepting conditions to which no self-respecting government could agree.

"We went out of our way to see them and to let them travel around the country. We felt that, if violence could be ended, that would be the sound barrier that had to be broken through," he said at a briefing for local political correspondents.

"But they (the EPG) came back with a stricter definition saying violence would only stop as long as negotiations (with the outlawed African National Congress) lasted. No government could accept this. It was plain blackmail."

Asked about the threat that economic sanctions might now be imposed by the Commonwealth, Mr Botha said he did not think they were inevitable.

"The Commonwealth countries adjacent to us cannot apply sanctions. Let them try it," he said. "Lesotho cannot, neither can Swaziland or Botswana, nor can Zambia, Malawi or even Zimbabwe. These are prominent countries which one would expect to apply sanctions."

Speaking later at a press conference, Mr Botha also warned that Pretoria would find it extremely difficult to allow another visit by a similar group in future if the Commonwealth imposed economic sanctions on South Africa.

It had been a mistake, Mr Botha said, to give the EPG a deadline of mid-June to report to Commonwealth governments. It was "a bit unrealistic" to expect the group to get to grips with the complexities of the situation in South Africa in only three visits.

"It is quite clear to me that they (the EPG) started to write their report while we were still in correspondence," he said. The EPG's report had made no reference to a letter sent by him to the group on June 9 in reply to a letter, from them sent on June 5.

"In that letter I stated quite clearly that the matters of concern to us ought to be canvassed further," Mr Botha said. He did not see how he could have replied sooner to the EPG's letter of June 5, as it

had arrived only last weekend and he had answered it on Monday.

"The South African Government would welcome any effort or attempt aimed at ending the violence and/or facilitating dialogue and discussion," Mr Botha said.

"But if the Commonwealth now continues with the introduction of sanctions, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for this Government to allow another group, a representative group, of that organization in this country."

The EPG's report, Mr Botha grudgingly allowed, was "far better than anything I have seen coming out of the United Nations in recent years, but that does not mean it is a good report."

Mr Botha then set out his Government's main objections to the EPG's proposals.

The "key" problem was the suggestion that the ANC should be required only to "suspend" violence during negotiations with the Government. No negotiations could succeed "under the threat of violence."

Pretoria insisted that the ANC should unconditionally renounce the use of violence as a means of achieving political objectives.

Mr Botha also accused the EPG of failing to acknowledge that there was a need for parties other than the Government to abandon "intimidation" as a weapon of political persuasion. "Opposition to the Government is not the sole and exclusive cause of violence in this country," he said.

The EPG in its report had further failed to give a true picture of the ANC, Mr Botha maintained. The ANC, he claimed, had "publicly and categorically" said that it intended to nationalize private enterprise, control the press, restrict the judiciary and run South Africa as a one-party state, but there was no mention of this in the report.

There was also no appreciation in the report of the influence of Communists in the ANC. Pretoria would not negotiate with Communists, but "we have never said that all members of the ANC are Marxists or Communists. We would welcome it if they could break away and act as true African nationalists in the interest of a very important part of Africa."

Leading article, page 15

Two-year epidemic of rising violence

The following is a chronology of events up to yesterday's declaration of a nationwide state of emergency:

February 13, 1984: Violence in Pretoria's Atteridgeville township. Emma Setheke, aged 15, dies.

August: New constitution, excluding 74 per cent black majority, provokes battle at elections for Indians and (mixed-race) Coloureds.

September 3: Riots in Sharpeville and Sebokeng. 30 die in clashes with police. Three councillors burnt to death.

October 22: 7,000 police and troops hunt agitators in Sebokeng.

November 5-6: Anti-apartheid groups call two-day strike in the Transvaal. 22 die.

March 21, 1985: Police open fire on demonstrators in Langa, Eastern Cape. 20 die.

August 1: Black civil rights lawyer, Victoria Mxenge, shot dead in Durban township.

August 28: March on Cape Town's Pollsmoor prison banned. Cape Town townships erupt into violence.

September 5-6: Blacks attack white homes.

October 15: Railway police shoot dead three youths in a stone-throwing crowd.

October 18: Black poet Benjamin Mokohe hanged, rioting breaks out.

October 24: Rioting flares in heart of Cape Town.

October 26: State of emergency extended to Cape Town.

November 2: Government clamps down on media, saying cameras encourage rioters.

November 21: Thirteen die as police break up rent protests.

January 1-3, 1986: At least 16 people die in rural Mootse.

Sanctions pressure from EEC for Howe

From Richard Owen, Luxembourg

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, will face growing EEC pressure to agree to sanctions against South Africa on Monday, after Pretoria's declaration of a state of emergency and publication of the report by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group.

EEC officials said yesterday the South Africa was already on the agenda for Monday's meeting of EEC foreign ministers here, but it was now likely to dominate the session.

Diplomats said Britain had counted on the support of the right-wing French Government to resist pressure for sanctions from countries such as Denmark and Ireland. But it was now likely that a majority of EEC states would want Europe to take "decisive and firm action", sources said.

The issue is especially awkward for Sir Geoffrey who takes over the presidency of the EEC Council of Ministers from Mr Frans van den Broek, the Dutch Foreign Minister.

Mr van den Broek this week told the European Parliament in Strasbourg that time was running out for South Africa and that, unless Pretoria made important changes and began to dismantle apartheid, the EEC would have to take "far-reaching measures".

The current limited EEC sanctions - notably a ban on arms sales and an oil embargo - are based on an EEC decision taken in September. But the declaration then gave warning of further EEC measures if South Africa failed to reform itself "within a reasonable period of time". Many European officials feel that that time is now up.

● STRASBOURG: Right-of-centre parties in the European Parliament yesterday blocked a vote on the situation in South Africa, for fear that socialist demands for sanctions would carry the day (Our Correspondent writes).

The European democrats, including British, Danish and Spanish conservatives, mustered a three-line whip to vote for postponement until next month.



South African troops and security police patrolling outside the Ecumenical Centre in Durban yesterday to prevent anyone from entering while a search warrant was being issued in the nationwide clampdown on activists.

Top black leaders held in security crackdown

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Among the hundreds of anti-apartheid activists detained in South Africa yesterday was Mr Aubrey Mokoena, publicity secretary of the Release Mandela Campaign. A member of the national executive of the United Democratic Front, he has been detained

without trial several times since 1974.

He first came to political prominence at the University of the North - from which he was expelled over anti-apartheid protests - as a founder-member of the South African Students' Organization.

He became a leading figure

in the black consciousness movement in Soweto and was detained for seven months after the 1976 uprising. Six months after his release he was again detained without trial for 394 days.

A further period of detention without trial followed in 1984, during the UDF's campaign against the constitutional referendum and elections to

the Coloured and Indian houses of the tricameral Parliament.

Another prominent activist detained yesterday was the president of the Azanian People's Organization, Mr Saths Cooper.

In 1976 he was jailed for six years after he organized pro-Frelimo rallies following Mozambique's independence.

World concern at apartheid crisis

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Joe Clark, the Canadian External Affairs Minister, accusing the South African Government of "intransigence", yesterday announced a series of new economic measures aimed at apartheid.

Mr Clark also told the Commons in Ottawa that, after the Commonwealth heads of government meeting early in August, Canada will be prepared to take more action - "in concert with the Commonwealth if possible, on our own if necessary".

The measures announced yesterday, linked to the report of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, were:

● Ending Canadian government procurement of South African products.

● Banning the promotion in Canada of tourism to South Africa.

● Allocation of an additional Can\$2 million to a programme for educating and training blacks in South Africa.

● Canada no longer to accept the non-resident accreditation of four South African diplomatic attaches for science, mining, labour and agriculture.

Mr Clark told the House yesterday that the Pretoria Government's declaration of a state of emergency again demonstrated its "intransigence" in the face of growing opposition to its racial system.

In Washington, the White House said it would read the EPG report "with interest", but that the Administration had no plans to change its policy or view on sanctions.

Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the US had not attempted to assess blame in the way the EPG did. The Administration opposed sanctions and was against the measures recently voted by the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee.

The African National Congress said in Lusaka that the declaration of a state of emergency in South Africa will worsen the crisis and increase resistance to white rule.

The biggest Western trade union group, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, protested in Geneva at the arrest of at least 14 prominent black union leaders.

In The Hague, the Dutch Government expressed great concern at the imposition of the state of emergency.

The West German Government said in Bonn it was deeply concerned by the imposition of the state of emergency.

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An awesome tragedy ahead



Mission to South Africa: The Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons, Mr Malcolm Fraser, General Olusegun Obasanjo, Lord Barber, Dame Nita Barrow, Mr John Malecela, Sardar Swaran Singh and The Most Reverend Edward Scott

Our work in South Africa has been a moving personal experience. We arrived when there was carnage in Alexandra. On the day of our final departure, Crossroads was on fire and a pall of smoke hung in the sky. We saw a country in upheaval and witnessed great human suffering. Even as we write, the killings continue.

It was clear that our task would be immensely difficult. Its success would depend, ultimately, on the good faith of the South African Government and on the cooperation of all significant sections of South African society.

It was only because we were persuaded that, whatever the odds, this was a task worth attempting that we accepted. In the course of our successive visits to South Africa, and on becoming better acquainted with the effects of apartheid and the scale of the country's antagonisms, there could be little doubt that the alternative to a negotiated solution would be appalling chaos, bloodshed and destruction.

We are concerned that the South African Government's rejection, in effect, of our negotiating concept compounded by its armed aggression against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe makes those dangers more imminent and the prospect of negotiations more difficult.

We were able to travel freely to visit black townships normally not accessible to outsiders and to talk to a diverse spectrum of opinion including opposition parties, trade unions, church leaders, businessmen, women's groups and civil rights activists. In extensive discussions with the State President and many of his Ministers, we also gained valuable insights into the Government's own thinking and future plans.

The range of contacts we made, enabling us to understand the complexities of the situation, was probably unique: the frankness and the openness of the discussions unlikely to be replicated in the near future.

Our mandate was to foster a process of negotiation across lines of colour, politics and religion, with a view to establishing a non-racial and representative government. It is our considered view that, despite appearances and statements to the contrary, the South African Government is not yet ready to negotiate such a future — except on its own terms. Those terms, both in regard to objectives and modalities, fall far short of reasonable black expectations and well-accepted democratic norms and principles.

The objectives of any negotiations, as Commonwealth leaders agreed at Nassau, and as all the non-white people of South Africa as well as increasing

numbers of whites demand, would be the dismantling of the apartheid system and the creation of the structures of democracy in South Africa.

We rejected as impractical the suggestion that the whole complex web of apartheid legislation be repealed as a prelude to negotiation; we were concerned to ensure, however, that there should be a firm and unambiguous commitment by the Government to ending apartheid in order to provide integrity to the negotiating agenda and the negotiating process — as well as specific and meaningful steps taken to that end.

It needs to be remembered that apartheid goes beyond institutionalised racial discrimination and economic exploitation: it is primarily a means of keeping ultimate political and economic power in the hands of the white minority. Any reservations by the Government about dismantling apartheid would inevitably and understandably be viewed by the vast majority as a ploy for perpetuating white power in a new guise.

The Government told us categorically that it was prepared to contemplate negotiations with a completely open agenda, where everything would be on the table. However, in some respects, the open agenda appeared to be circumscribed. Nevertheless, for the purposes of our discussions we gave the South African Government the benefit of the doubt.

Wishful thinking by government on negotiations

In the Government's thinking, there were a number of non-negotiables: for example, the concept of group rights — the very basis of the apartheid system — was sacrosanct; the "homelands" created in furtherance of that concept would not disappear, but be reinforced with the emergence of an "independent" KwaNdebele; the principle of one man one vote in a unitary state was beyond the realm of possibility; the Population Registration Act would continue; and the present Tricameral Constitution which institutionalises racism must be the vehicle for future constitutional reform.

From these and other recent developments, we draw the conclusion that while the Government claims to be ready to negotiate, it is in truth not yet prepared to negotiate fundamental change, nor to countenance the creation of genuine democratic structures, nor to face the prospect of the end of white domination and white power in the foreseeable future. Its programme of reform does not

end apartheid, but seeks to give it a less inhuman face. Its quest is power-sharing, but without surrendering overall white control.

In regard to the modalities of negotiation, the Government's position has a considerable element of wishful thinking. The Government is willing and ready to negotiate with "responsible" leaders; if only violence and "intimidation" would abate, these leaders would be ready to come to the negotiating table to strike a deal. Although we were never told by the Government who these "responsible" leaders might be — indeed, the Government assured us it would not prescribe or limit the people's choice it could be inferred that prominent among them would be the "homelands" leaders whom the Government repeatedly urged us to see. With the exception of Chief Buthezi the "homeland" leaders have no real political standing or following and would not, in our view, be credible parties in a negotiation to resolve South Africa's deepening crisis. It is not for us to prescribe or advise who the parties to a genuine negotiation might be; but we noted as significant the Government's allergy to our proposal that they should be the "true", "authentic" or "acknowledged" leaders of the people.

Negotiations leading to fundamental political change and the creation of democratic structures will only be possible if the South African Government is prepared to deal with leaders of the people's choosing rather than with puppets of its own creation. President Botha's recent statements expressing his determination to "break" the ANC bode ill for the country's future.

There can be no negotiated settlement in South Africa without the ANC; the breadth of its support is incontestable; and this support is growing. Among the many striking figures whom we met in the course of our work, Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo stand out. Their reasonableness, absence of rancour and readiness to find negotiated solutions which, while creating genuine democratic structures would still give the whites a feeling of security and participation, impressed us deeply. If the Government finds itself unable to talk with men like Mandela and Tambo, then the future of South Africa is bleak indeed.

The Government makes it clear that it did not regard the ANC as the only other party to negotiations. We agreed, but would emphasise that the ANC is a necessary party. The Government acknowledges this, if only by blaming the ANC for most of the violence. The open identification with the ANC through banners and songs, in funerals and in churches throughout the country, despite the risks involved, supports the widely-held belief that if an election were held today on the basis of universal franchise the ANC would win it.

Whatever the truth of that assertion, we nonetheless recognise that black political opinion is not monolithic. If, therefore, the Government is serious about negotiations, it must create conditions in which free political activity becomes possible, and political parties and leaders are able to function effectively and test the extent of their popular support. Tragically, the whole thrust of Government policy has been to thwart such legitimate leadership from emerging and destroy it where it does.

Fatal to give a veto to the right wing

Behind these attitudes lurks a deeper truth. After more than 18 months of persistent unrest, upheaval, and killings unprecedented in the country's history, the Government believes that it can contain the situation indefinitely by use of force. Although the Government's confidence may be valid in the short term, but at great human cost, it is plainly misplaced in the longer term. South Africa is predominantly a country of black people. To believe that they can be indefinitely suppressed is an act of self-delusion.

By pandering to right-wing anxieties and demands, the Government fortifies them, compounding its own problems and losing whatever initiative it may have possessed. It is also in danger of falling between two stools. Its promises of reform have created anxiety among certain sections of its supporters and contributed to a growing white backlash; yet the reforms themselves have made little impact on black attitudes or aspirations — save to confirm the Government's implacable resistance to significant change.

While right-wing opposition cannot be ignored, it would be fatal to give it a veto. Indeed, we gained the impression that white opinion as a whole may be ahead of the Government in significant respects, ready to respond positively if given a bold lead.

We are left with the impression of a divided Government. Yet even the more enlightened Ministers seem to be out of touch with the mood in the black townships, the rising tide of anger and impatience within them, and the extent of black mobilisation. And so, of course, are the great generality of white South Africans — only some ten per cent of whom, we were told, have ever seen conditions in a township.

Put in the most simple way, the blacks have had enough of apartheid. They are no longer prepared to submit to its oppression, discrimination and exploita-

tion. They can no longer stomach being treated as aliens in their own country. They have confidence not merely in the justice of their cause, but in the inevitability of their victory. Unlike the earlier period of unrest and Government attempts to stamp out protest, there has been during the last 18 months no outflow of black refugees from South Africa. The strength of black convictions is now matched by a readiness to die for those convictions. They will, therefore, sustain their struggle, whatever the cost.

The campaign against collaborators, and the ruthless elimination of agents of white authority, will continue... the writ of the Government will be increasingly circumscribed. Inter-black rivalry and violence... will grow, making the task of negotiating a settlement even more difficult. Political upheaval and social unrest will accelerate the flight of capital and professional skills and the economy's downward spiral.

Amidst all this gloom the quality of the country's black leaders shines through. Their achievement in bringing about popular and trade union mobilisation in the face of huge odds commands respect. Their idealism, their genuine sense of non-racism, and their readiness not only to fight but to forgive, compel admiration. These are precious assets which a new South Africa will need; they may be lost altogether if the Government continues to shrink from taking the necessary political decision...

The Government faces difficult choices. Its obduracy and intransigence wrecked the Commonwealth's initiative, but the issues themselves will not go away, nor can they be bombed out of existence. It is not sanctions which will destroy the country but the persistence of apartheid and the Government's failure to engage in fundamental political reform.

For all the people of South Africa and of the sub-region as a whole, the certain prospect is of an even sharper decline into violence and bloodshed with all its attendant human costs. A racial conflagration with frightening implications threatens. The uncoordinated violence of today could become... a major armed conflict spilling well beyond South Africa's borders. In such circumstances the entire economic fabric of the country would indeed be destroyed. Up to now those responsible for the armed resistance... have shown great regard for innocent lives. Unless the cycle of violence is broken, full-fledged guerrilla warfare as practised in other parts of the world, in which "soft" civilian targets become prime targets in a reign of terror and counter-terror, may come to pass. In the absence of significant moves to break the cycle of violence we see the prospect as inevitable and that in the very foreseeable future.

What can be done? There may be no

course available that can guarantee a significantly more peaceful solution. But the question of further measures immediately springs to mind. As the Nassau Accord makes clear, Commonwealth Heads of Government have agreed that, in the event of adequate progress not having been made in South Africa within a period of six months, they would consider further measures.

While we are not determining the nature or extent of any measures which might be adopted, or their effectiveness, we point to the fact that the Government of South Africa has itself used economic measures against its neighbours and that such measures are patently instruments of its own national policy.

We are convinced that the South African Government is concerned about the adoption of effective economic measures against it. If it comes to the conclusion that it would always remain protected from such measures, the process of change in South Africa is unlikely to increase in momentum and the descent into violence would be accelerated...

Commonwealth's chance to avert bloodbath

From the point of view of the black leadership, the course now taken by the world community will have the greatest significance. That leadership has already come to the view that diplomatic persuasion has not and will not move the South African Government sufficiently. If it also comes to believe that the world community will never exercise sufficient effective pressure through other measures... they will have only one option remaining: that of ever-increasing violence.

The question in front of Heads of Governments is in our view clear. It is not whether such measures will compel change; it is already the case that their absence and Pretoria's belief that they need not be feared, defers change. Is the Commonwealth to stand by and allow the cycle of violence to spiral? Or will it take concerted action of an effective kind? Such action may offer the last opportunity to avert what could be the worst bloodbath since the Second World War.

We hope that this report will assist the Commonwealth — and the wider international community — in helping all the people of South Africa save themselves from that awesome tragedy.

A searchlight in apartheid's dark tunnel

The following is an extract from the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons' report on South Africa:

Apartheid: dismantle or reform? None of us was prepared for the full reality of apartheid. As a contrivance of social engineering, it is awesome in its cruelty. It is achieved and sustained only through force, creating human misery and deprivation and blighting the lives of millions. The degree to which apartheid has divided and compartmentalised South African society is nothing short of astounding.

The living standards of South Africa's white cities and towns must rank with the highest anywhere: those of the black townships which surround them defy description in terms of "living standards". Apartheid creates and separates them; black and white live as strangers in the same land.

Crossroads, on the outskirts of Cape Town, is in many ways a symbol of the apartheid system. Here, in defiance of the "homelands" policy and the Group Areas Act and of persistent attempts to remove them forcibly to their allotted areas, thousands of families have chosen to squat. When we visited it in March, the community, despite severe hardship, was sticking together. Its families were crowded into crude shanties, fashioned from discarded sheets of corrugated iron, and lined with cardboard and polythene in an

attempt to keep out the cold. The shanties have neither sewage systems nor electricity, and are serviced only by a few communal water taps. Yet in a triumph of the human spirit, the people were clean, the shacks generally tidy.

Beyond Crossroads, we saw for ourselves the state of overcrowding, and much of it ramshackle, black urban housing — in townships such as Johannesburg's Soweto, where perhaps almost two million people were living in housing designed for 800,000.

By contrast, most white suburbs were pictures of affluence, well away from the sights and sounds of black townships. For the greater part, whites are able to go about their daily lives without any direct exposure to the conditions in the townships. The pattern of segregation we first witnessed in Cape Town was even more stark away from the city. In the Karoo, pleasant, white farming centres each have their own satellite black and coloured townships, squalid reservoirs quarantined from white areas but from which they draw labour. The neat white town of Cradock has its swimming pool, in the neighbouring black township of Lingelille children have only a cesspit in which to play and keep cool. This story was frequently repeated.

The apartheid system not only sustains white political dominance; it is equally de-

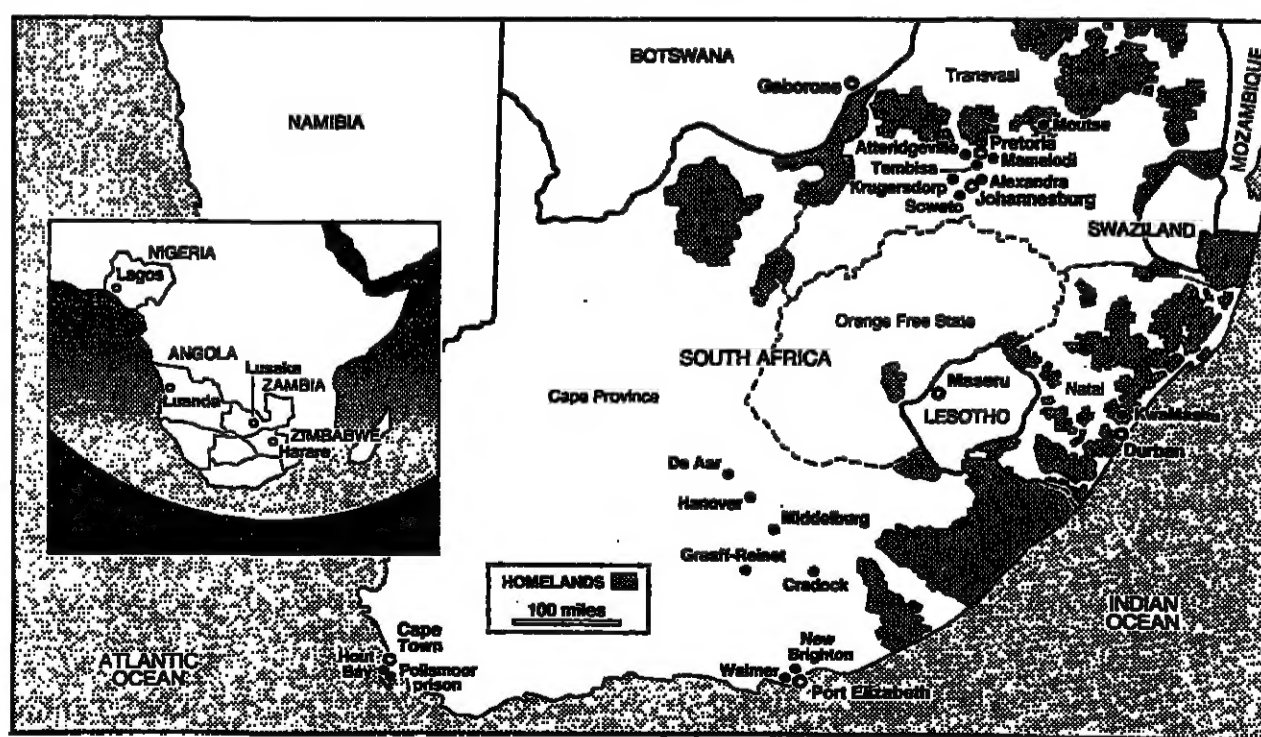
signed to keep blacks economically weak and confined to low-paid jobs. It excludes blacks from significant ownership of land, severely restricts their business opportunity and ensures cheap labour for white-owned industry, farming and commerce. The "homelands" are in reality rural slums, reservoirs of labour for the "white areas".

For apartheid to end, the "homelands" policy must be abandoned. Yet even while we were there, the Government reaffirmed that "independence" will be granted to KwaNdebele before the year's end.

One area where change was most manifest is that of public amenities. When we first arrived the hotels we used where simply designated "international" as an exception to apartheid's segregation of facilities. Lately all hotels have been exempted and are now allowed to admit people of all races as residents or as casual patrons of their restaurants and bars. Cinemas are increasingly being desegregated.

The question remains, does all this make any real difference to the impact of apartheid on the lives of blacks? To the casual visitor, apartheid may appear to be on the way out. In its essential elements, it remains very much intact.

The Government's programme, for the blacks, the great majority of the people of



Eminent domains: the town and country travels which helped the Commonwealth group in their search of the evidence

South Africa, the most significant reform since apartheid was introduced has been the move to abolish (the pass laws).

Yet it is illuminating to note that the abolition of a document symbolic of more human misery than any other aspect of apartheid's administration, has evoked no sense of freedom among blacks. More than anything else, this move black reaction demonstrated to us the current acute lack of trust.

The way in which the new Constitution is framed is also instructive, as the Government claims that this introduced "power-sharing" among the groups concerned. Yet, stripped to its barest essentials, no legislation of any consequence can be enacted without at least white acquiescence. Neither of the other groups holds this power of veto.

In our view the various reforms undertaken or foreshadowed to date must be viewed against the back-

ground of a determination not to give up white control. The harshness of apartheid, in many of its manifestations, has been and is being softened. But the essential pillars remain.

White community attitudes: We recognise the huge difficulties of adjustment facing the white community. As the editor of one leading English daily put it recently: "It will not be easy for many whites to settle down to what is their inevitable destiny in a multi-racial country where the population is three-quarters black".

There was thus, we sensed, a widely-felt need for distractions within the white community. The passion for sport, especially rugby provided such an opportunity. On the arrival of a "rebel" New Zealand rugby team, a Rugby Board official was reported as exulting that rugby had "changed the face of South Africa" by driving Nelson Mandela from the front page on to page six. As "white

South Africa basked in the illusion of an imagined international respectability, the death toll continued to mount unabated in the townships and in the "homelands".

The response of whites to the presence of overseas sportsmen, whether representative or not, brought home to us the impact and importance of the international sports

boycott of which the Gleneagles Agreement is a vital part.

The lengths to which the South African authorities are prepared to go in elevating the importance of visiting teams, and the huge financial inducements they offer, reveal their craving for supposed international recognition. That alone demonstrates the continuing need for this form of pressure, including the strict observance of the Gleneagles Agreement.

Of course, big business has for some years favoured reform. Needing a more skilled and mobile labour force to service South African industry as the economy has moved away from a simple dependence on mining and agriculture, business has called for increased spending on education, better housing and the abolition of influx control.

Clearly a number of Afrikaners, including some who trace their roots back over 300 years to the original Dutch Colony, feel their whole future threatened and see no country which might match up to their "fatherland".

Some of them are turning to the misguided notion that by using the full power of the security forces renders them sufficiently strong to resist fundamental change. They close their eyes to the simple fact, acknowledged by Government and business alike, that both whites and blacks separately have it within their

power to destroy the country. Thus in recent months the country has witnessed the emergence of a growing and increasingly assertive extreme right wing as Afrikanerdom begins to fragment under the cumulative weight of the pressures we have described.

This phenomenon is not altogether surprising. For two generations, whites in South Africa have lived as beneficiaries of apartheid, in a system engineered by a political party which constantly asserted white supremacy.

When they witness an apparent change in Government theology with the rhetoric of total white control giving way to talk of power-sharing, a backlash of some description is inevitable. But just as the far right is a creation of the National Party so, too, must it accept responsibility for dealing with it. The need for courageous leadership has never been greater.

Certainly, whatever the threat from the extreme right, the Government can still rely on carrying the majority of the white community if it takes bold decisions to bring peace and prosperity to the country as a whole.

Indeed there is a growing number of whites, a number of whom we met, who are "ahead" of the Government and see the peaceful eradication of apartheid as the only hope. Our impression in this regard is also borne out by a number of recent opinion polls. Dr Alex Boraine in his speech of resignation in Parliament, just before our first visit to South Africa, called on those he knew to be in the ruling National Party and disoriented with the Government's progress towards reform, to stand up and be counted.

Nevertheless, it remains the case that many whites genuinely entertain fears about their future in any new dispensation. We found a keen awareness of this among responsible black leaders, together with an acknowledgement of the need to allay them.

Who feeds the violence?

The Commonwealth group says it is a "tragedy" that the South African Government, as a matter of policy, has deliberately built up a picture of the African National Congress as "an organisation dominated by communists, wedded to creating a Marxist State in South Africa". The report continues:

Early in June, the Government, in a mass publicity booklet entitled "Talking with the ANC", insinuated that Nelson Mandela himself is a communist and that 23 out of 30 members of the ANC's national Executive are either members or active supporters of the South African Communist Party.

The issue of violence: Throughout our work in South Africa, the issue of violence cropped up again and again. It is, in a way, central to the political debate in the country. The Government demands of its opponents a renunciation of violence — of a "commitment to non-violence" — as a precondition to negotiation; its opponents say their violence is reactive, and call upon the Government to abandon its violence first. Where does the truth lie?

All Governments have coercive powers, and regard the maintenance of law and order as their first duty. If the Government of South Africa was a democratic government, its claims in this regard would command some respect. But the situation in South Africa is different: the objectives of the South African Government are different; and the rules and conventions governing the use of state power are different. It is important that these differences should be clearly understood if the issue of violence is to be viewed in proper perspective.

The apartheid state — origins of violence: The grand design of apartheid, as conceived by the Nationalists in 1948, was to make South Africa a "white" country. It was for this reason, as we have already mentioned, that nearly seven-eighths of the territory was to be and still is, exclusively for the small white minority (now about 4.8 million people) and the remainder of the overwhelming black majority (now over 24 million people). The implementation of this design over the years, with

the Government riding roughshod over the wishes and traditions of the people affected, necessitated coercion by the State in a manner and on a scale which reveal the inherent violence of the system.

The making of "white" South Africa required a number of constitutional changes. First, non-whites enfranchised under the 1910 Union had to lose the vote. This was achieved, in the face of strenuous opposition by the Government packing the Senate and so subverting a Supreme Court judgment.

Second, because the Afrikaner wanted to believe that he was acting from convictions of righteousness, a number of fictions had to be created. The first was to the effect that blacks were not South African at all: rather they belonged to one or another of the "homelands", according to their tribal origins, language or culture, even though there had been much inter-marriage and fading of tribal roots with the move to the cities.

As a consequence, to date, some eight million blacks

have been stripped of their South African citizenship, to become, in the South African legal system, foreigners in their own land.

Recently, however, this approach has been modified to the extent that citizens of "homelands" who live permanently in "white" South Africa may have their South African citizenship restored. About three million blacks stand to benefit.

Church views: We sought the views of the church, believing that with its extensive grassroots contacts and intimate knowledge of the problems and difficulties of ordinary people, (it) would be an accurate barometer of the popular mood. We found the church was a force for change. At the parish level we spoke to clergy who on normal circumstances would have been content to pursue their pastoral duties, but now found themselves compelled to speak out against injustice and racism.

In doing so they had suffered with other people — detention and trial, misrepresentation and harassment, threats and injury. Leaders of the South African Council of Churches... shared a considerable identity of view, a deep-seated fear that South Africa stood on the brink of catastrophe.

Business community: Business leaders on the whole believed that the prosperity of the country depended upon achieving improvements in black purchasing power and the creation of more skilled jobs for blacks. There was a clear preference for dealing with "moderate" blacks.

Prospects for negotiations: We probed the thinking (of the Pretoria Government) in depth. Ministers said they had taken careful note of the Nassau Accord's emphasis on negotiation and dialogue in the context of a suspension of violence. Ministers claimed that a radical movement away from classic apartheid had been under way for at least a decade.

(But) the South African Government's position defies succinct summary. It has perfected a specialised political vocabulary which, while saying one thing, means quite another.

Thus, the stated approach to negotiations was qualified... whilst apartheid was declared "outmoded", "finished" and "dead" the Government's objective was the exercise of political rights and freedoms within the structures of "groups" or "communities".

We were immediately struck by the Government's attitude to the question of violence... there was no recognition that apartheid itself was sustained through violence.

So far as the Government was concerned, the overwhelming responsibility for violence lay upon the ANC and its supporters. The uprisings in the townships, the failure of blacks to come forward to co-operate with the Government, the commercial and school boycotts, testified — in the view of the Government — to the dominance of the ANC by "communist-controlled terrorists".

Extracted from Mission To South Africa — The Commonwealth Report, published as a Penguin Special at £2.95.

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Mandela 'should be freed'

The Commonwealth group visited Nelson Mandela and concluded that releasing him would ease racial tension

From the beginning, we recognized the essential significance in any political settlement of one man, Nelson Mandela. Imprisoned these last 24 years, in solitary confinement, he is an isolated and lonely figure, bearing his incarceration with courage and fortitude.

(He) can be said to represent all those imprisoned, detained, banned, or in exile for their opposition... Mr Mandela is himself a political prisoner. Nelson Mandela is a symbol for blacks, not only of their lack of political freedom but of their struggle to attain it. He is a potent inspiration for much of the political activity of black South Africans. (He is) a legend in his own lifetime.

The call for his freedom has developed into the centrepiece of the demand for a political settlement. It is the shorthand for the proposition that, as his daughter Zindzi conveyed it, "there is an alternative to the inevitable bloodbath."

But we also recognize that, for some whites, he represents something rather different — fears which, if unfounded, are real nonetheless. They include the belief that Nelson Mandela is a man of violence and that violence could not be contained on his release.

Most of these fears have been fuelled by the Government's own campaign against Mr Mandela and the ANC (African National Congress). To that extent, they are self-induced; but they are nonetheless real for all that and cannot be ignored...

With each month and year of (Mandela's) further incarceration, the difficulties of the Government will grow. While fit at present, he is a man of 67. It would be wise to heed the words of Soren Kierkegaard: "The tyrant dies and his rule ends; the martyr dies and his rule begins".



Nelson Mandela: the dangers of him becoming a martyr.

The group approached the (two) meetings with Mr Mandela with another measure of care. It was impossible not to be aware of the mythology surrounding him but equally, we were determined that it should not colour our impressions or influence our judgement.

We were first struck by his physical authority — by his immaculate appearance, his apparent good health and his commanding presence. In his manner he exuded authority and received the respect of all around him, including the gaolers. That in part seemed to reflect his own philosophy of separating people from policy.

His authority clearly extends throughout the nationalist movement, although he could not speak for his colleagues in the ANC, that apart from his personal viewpoint, any concerted view must come after proper consultation with all concerned; and that

his views could only carry weight when expressed collectively through the ANC.

There was no visible distance of outlook, however, between Nelson Mandela and the ANC leadership in Lusaka. He was at pains to point out that his own authority derived solely from his position within the organization.

We found his attitude to others outside the ANC reasonable and amiable. (He) was conscious of the divisions which had arisen among the black community. Nevertheless he was confident that, if he were to be released from prison, the unity of all black leaders, including Chief Buthe, could be achieved.

Nelson Mandela took care to emphasize his desire for reconciliation across the divide of colour. He described himself as a deeply-committed South African nationalist but added that South African na-

tionalists came in more than one colour... he pledged himself anew to work for a multiracial society in which all would have a secure place... he recognised the fears of many white people, which had been intensified by Government propaganda, but emphasised the importance of minority groups being given a real sense of security in any new society in South Africa.

That desire for goodwill was palpable. The Minister of Justice... was present at the start of our second meeting and Mr Mandela pressed him to remain, saying he had nothing to hide. It was his strongly stated view that if the circumstances could be created in which the Government and the ANC could talk, some of the problems which arose solely through lack of contact could be eliminated.

We were impressed by the consistency of (Mr Mandela's) beliefs. He emphasised he was a nationalist, not a communist; his principles included the necessity for the unity and political emancipation of all Africans in the land of their birth...

Our fourth impression was that Nelson Mandela was a man who had been driven to armed struggle only with the greatest reluctance, solely in the absence of any other alternative to the violence of the apartheid system and never as an end in itself. It was a course of action which, he argued, had been forced upon him.

We accept that the release of Nelson Mandela presents the South African Government with a difficult dilemma... there is a growing realization in Government circles that any benefits of incarceration are outweighed by the disadvantages which daily become more apparent. The Government expressed the fear that his release might result in an uncontrollable explosion of violence.

We do not hold this view. Provided the negotiating process was agreed, Mr Mandela's own voice would appeal for calm. We believe his authority would secure it... we all agreed that it was tragic that a man of his outstanding capabilities should continue to be denied the opportunity to help shape his country's future...

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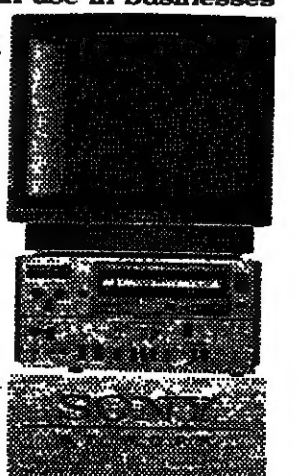
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Salt 2 ball in Moscow's court

Reagan will seek arms reduction deal before breaching missile limit

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan has suggested that he has still not made a final decision on whether to abandon the missile limits set by the Salt 2 agreement.

He told a nationally televised press conference on Wednesday that his decision would depend on Soviet arms control policies over the next few months.

The United States would do its utmost to draw the Soviet Union into talks on a replacement treaty that would reduce superpower nuclear arsenals. Before exceeding the treaty limits when the 131st B52 bomber is armed with cruise missiles this autumn, the US would try to engage the Russians in talks on a "definite arms reduction programme".

"We're going to see if we cannot persuade them to join in the things they are talking about: arms reduction," he said. "And, if nothing is done, then we'll make the decision with regard to that claim."

He again asserted that the Soviet Union had breached the treaty, while the US had observed it. It was a flawed document which did not contribute to disarmament but only regulated the pace of build-up.

Mr Reagan confirmed that the Russians had just made a new arms proposal at Geneva which the US would study. He would not comment further because the talks were confidential.

Mr Reagan admitted that he had "goofed" in a speech this week in which he compared Mr Mikhail Gorbachev to

President Castro of Cuba, Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, and Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader. He did not put Mr Gorbachev in the same category, he said. He was the first Soviet leader "that has ever voluntarily spoken of reducing nuclear weapons".

The President appeared halting and sometimes confused

in his message, read by the chief delegate Mr Donald Lowitz, Mr Reagan expressed his conviction that the conference was fully capable of achieving a treaty outlawing chemical arms. He said the US "stands ready to intensify even further these negotiations" and called on conference members to follow suit.

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Mr Reagan admitted that he had "goofed" in a speech this week in which he compared Mr Mikhail Gorbachev to

Thatcher's plea to American tourists to visit Britain: "We know, about the dangers throughout the world. I certainly don't want to be quoted as advocating a tourist rush in the face of the world the way it is." Then he appeared to endorse a judgement by the US Ambassador to Britain that London was one of the safest cities in the world.

He said it was too early to decide whether to build a replacement for the shuttle Challenger as he was still studying the Rogers Commission report. He believed the US should go ahead with a new orbiter.

He did not blame anyone at NASA for the accident: it was born of a "carelessness that grew out of success".

He again appealed to Congress to vote for aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. Delay was deadly and played along with the communist game plan: "While we may have tied our own hands, the Soviets, Cubans and Libyans haven't tied theirs."

The US had not planned for any contingency beyond aiding the Contras. STRASBOURG: The European Parliament has strongly condemned the US intention to repudiate Salt 2 (Our Correspondent writes).

Its resolution opposes unilateral infringement of arms control treaties. It sets out a five-point plan to cut strategic arms by 50 per cent, ban chemical weapons, abolish medium-range weapons, reduce conventional arms and implement "confidence-building measures".

He was also equivocal when asked about Mrs Margaret



Little and large: Mr Hu Yaobang is dwarfed by Chancellor Kohl of West Germany in Bonn yesterday.

Hu backing for Bonn

Bonn (Reuters) — The Chinese Communist Party leader, Mr Hu Yaobang, yesterday criticized the Soviet Union for failing to inform neighbouring countries promptly about the nuclear reactor disaster at Chernobyl.

Mr Hu, who yesterday started a five-day official visit to West Germany, welcomed Chancellor Helmut Kohl's call

for an international conference on nuclear reactor safety. Mr Hu said China would attend any such gathering.

Mr Hu will hold talks today with Chancellor Kohl which are expected to centre on prospects for increased economic co-operation between Bonn and Peking.

Leading article, page 15

Peres attempts to damp down fires of religious fury

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

A special conciliation council is to be set up to try to settle angry differences between secular and religious Jewish communities after a spate of arson by extremists from both camps which has shocked the country.

The agreement to set up the council was reached after an emergency meeting called yesterday morning by Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister. Those who took part, and who will help make up the council, included Knesset members from the religious parties, mayors and chief rabbis from the main cities, senior police officers and representatives from the media.

Mr Peres had already told the police to increase efforts to catch members of the ultra-orthodox community who have been spray-painting and burning down bus shelters in protest at what they claim are "Jew" advertising posters of girls in swimsuits.

But statements by religious leaders have now made it clear that they consider that much more than offensive pictures is turning the ultra-orthodox to violence.

The Chief Rabbi, while condemning bus shelter vandals, warned that continued public breaking of traditional Jewish customs "will arouse, as it has already aroused, unending public quarrel and strife".

An emergency Rabbinical Council is to be convened next week to discuss the way in which religious laws are seen increasingly to be broken. There is now a real threat that, if the Government does not take action to stop Sabbath violation and disruption of the religious status quo, the religious parties will pull out of the coalition.

This would not bring the Government down, since the unlikely partnership between Labour and Likud does not rely on support from minor parties. However, it will make both the big parties nervous, since each knows it must have religious party support if it ever wants to form a government without bringing its main rival into the coalition.

Both Mr Peres, who leads the Labour Party, and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud leader, are therefore treading very carefully in order not to offend the ultra-orthodox.

The statement issued after the meeting yesterday condemned the violence as contrary to "the principles of social and ideological tolerance" for which the state of Israel was founded, but it also said — pointedly, for the benefit of swimsuit advertisers — that "it is our duty to avoid action which may be viewed by certain groups among us as provocative, so long as it does not injure another group".

While the rule of law would be enforced against those who broke it, "whether in broad daylight and in an organized manner, or in darkness and in secrecy", the Government is now committed to work to reduce tension and to increase understanding.

The police have meanwhile taken a number of detectives off normal crime investigations to track down both those who have been setting fire to bus shelters and the self-styled "People Against the Ultra-Orthodox", who claimed to have set fire to a synagogue on Wednesday morning.

The ultra-orthodox community has recruited 2,000 volunteers, who say they are prepared to go to prison if necessary, to spray and damage provocative posters.

Oslo finds itself in dock over whaling

From Tony Samuels, Malen, Sweden

Norway, arguably the most conservation-minded country in the world, today faces the embarrassment of being branded a "Quisling" by the international environmental movement.

The name of Scandinavia's most notorious traitor has been invoked by delegates to the 38th meeting of the International Whaling Commission here as part of a campaign to shame the Norwegians into abandoning their defence of commercial whaling in the North Atlantic.

Sir Peter Scott, a great friend of Norway, the honorary chairman of the World Wildlife Fund and a UK delegate to the IWC, put it this way: "The Norwegians have now become the villains of the piece".

He quoted the Norwegian explorer and author, Thor Heyerdahl: "Only twice in my life have I been ashamed to be Norwegian: the first time when Quisling took office, and the second when Norway announced that it would continue whaling".

But from the writer of rhetorical flourishes issued this week, a 3½-page document, entitled *Disregarding History* and signed by four of the most eminent scientists ever involved in the commission, stands out.

The statement concludes: "The IWC was judged by the world on its stewardship of the blue, fin, sei and humpback whales, and found guilty on all charges of negligence. In 1974, when the IWC adopted a new management policy, it was released on parole. The final judgment will be based on the commission's treatment of the minke whale."

Russia offers joint advance in space

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Kremlin yesterday unveiled a far-reaching plan for an international space organization to promote the joint exploration of space, including in the long term co-operative manned flights to other planets, using the Moon as a base.

The "Star Peace" plan was outlined in a letter from Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, the Soviet Prime Minister, to Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, and was deliberately contrasted with President Reagan's Star Wars scheme.

Under the ambitious three-stage Soviet programme, a world conference on space would be held not later than 1990, and a world space organization would be established for such projects as communications, global

weather forecasting and remote probing of the Earth for agricultural purposes. The second stage, set for the first half of the 1990s, foresees the organization — comprising mainly the big space powers — designing and building space systems that could study the Earth's biosphere: the part where life can exist.

In the third stage, in the first decades of the 21st century, it would build space stations and spacecrafts for manned flights to other planets.

Western sources saw it as a plan along similar lines to other recent sweeping Soviet initiatives, such as Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's agenda for ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, with propaganda value towards improving Moscow's image vis-à-vis Washington.

Sri Lanka to unveil peace plan

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka will summon all the nation's recognized political parties later this month and place before them the Government's proposals to solve the ethnic conflict through devolution, the independent *Sas* reported yesterday.

Ministers will discuss the details at next Wednesday's Cabinet meeting and formally approve them before they are revealed to the parties attending the conference on June 25. The moderate Tamil United Liberation Front, whose leaders are based in Madras, is also expected to be invited.

The *Sas* said that Sri Lanka's High Commissioner in India, Mr Bernard Tilakaratne, who is in Colombo, will take a personal message from President Jayewardene to the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, outlining the steps being taken to seek a political solution.

The letter is expected to allay Indian fears that the Colombo is bent on a military solution to the ethnic problem. Meanwhile, in Trincomalee in the Eastern Province, where bombs exploded on two buses killing 22 people on Wednesday, the 12-hour curfew has been reimposed.

Police have revealed that the bombs were brought on to the buses by two people who asked a Buddhist priest and a boy seated on the front seats to take care of the respective parcels for a few minutes till they returned.

In the Jaffna peninsula in the Northern Province, the Government has banned fishing in the lagoons from today until further notice.

Several fishermen are said to have been among 30 people killed at Mandaitivu in an exchange of fire between government troops and Tamil separatist guerrillas, according to military sources. Telephone links with Jaffna remain cut and no independent reports of the incident at Mandaitivu are available.

Professor appeals for wife's visa

Moscow (Reuters) — Professor Naum Meiman, a 75-year-old Soviet mathematician who has been campaigning for his cancer-stricken wife to be allowed to go abroad for treatment, said she was dying and appealed urgently for an exit visa.

Mr Meiman, who has been denied permission to emigrate since 1975, said that four operations in two years had failed to cure a neck tumour suffered by his wife, Inna Kitrosskaya, aged 53.

Branson aims to aid children

New York — Mr Richard Branson, owner of Virgin Airlines, will use his attempt to gain the Blue Riband prize for the fastest surface crossing of the Atlantic with his new boat, The Virgin Atlantic Challenger II, to raise funds for Action Research for the Crippled Child.

Four-year-old Akira Mason, who suffers from cerebral palsy, presented Mr Branson with a scroll containing a message for the disabled children of Britain from the disabled children of America.

Miles loses

Bugojno, Yugoslavia (AP) — Anthony Miles of Britain lost to Artur Yusupov of the Soviet Union, and Hungary's Lajos Portisch defeated Jan Timman of The Netherlands in the international chess tournament here.

Cyprus talks

Nicosia (Reuters) — A three-member Soviet Foreign Ministry team arrives in Cyprus today to discuss Moscow's first detailed proposals to end the ethnic division of Cyprus.

Hands full

Los Angeles (AP) — Hands Across America, the 4,152-mile human link-up to fight hunger in the United States, has collected nearly \$28 million (\$19 million) so far, the organizers say.

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German hostages tell of death threats by 'inhuman' Contras

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Eight West German hostages freed by US-backed Contras in Nicaragua have said that they frequently feared for their lives during their 25 days in captivity.

After their release, they told a press conference in Managua of threats to kill them if they did not keep marching, sometimes 20 miles in a day, of shots fired past them to discourage thoughts of escape, of nights spent in the open in heavy tropical rain, and of diarrhoea, sickness and hunger from which they also feared they might die.

Their general treatment by the Contras had been "inhuman", they said. Herr Siegfried Ruetting, who was already ill with hepatitis when the ordeal began, said a gun had been held to his head one morning to force him to continue to march after he had told his captors that he was too weak to go on.

But the captives said in a prepared statement that they did not wish to protest so much about their own treatment as against what they called the "murderous attack" on the village where they had been working as volunteers building homes for Nicaraguan peasants uprooted by the guerrilla war.

The Contras had killed men

and women indiscriminately during a dawn raid on May 17 at Jacinto Baca, near Nueva Guinea in the south-east of the country, the hostages alleged. "We saw for ourselves how cruel they are," Fraulein Astrid Steiner said.

Another of the four women in the group, Fraulein Reishard Zimmer, described how the Contras, belonging to the main anti-Sandinista rebel organization, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, used the hostages as human shields to escape from the village under fire from its defenders after the attack.

Asked to respond to charges by the Contras and a United States government official that the West Germans had been armed and in military uniform at the time of their capture, Fraulein Zimmer said: "This is false. We are civilian volunteers who came to Nicaragua to try to rebuild what the Contras had destroyed. We were never armed at any time."

Most said they wished to carry on their work, which had been continued in their absence by other West German volunteers, known as "internationalists", of whom they estimated there were now about 300 in Nicaragua.

Asked if they had learnt why

they had been abducted, they said their captors had told them their aim was to demonstrate to the world by freeing them that they respected human rights. "This can only be described as cynical," said Fraulein Zimmer.

The hostages were left in the eastern Nicaraguan bush on Tuesday evening to be picked up by a Nicaraguan Army patrol after several days of negotiations for their freedom by Herr Hans-Jurgen Wischniewski, a member of the West German Parliament and a leader of its opposition Social Democratic Party.

Herr Wischniewski told a separate press conference that there was no doubt in his mind that the kidnapping had been "an act of terrorism". The Contras had listed eight conditions for the release of the hostages, he said, including political recognition for their movement: none were met.

The negotiator declined to disclose more than a few, vague details of his negotiations, nor would he say what role, if any, the United States had played after Chancellor Kohl's request for President Reagan to use his influence with the Contras to get the captives freed.

Relics of empire, page 14



West Germans who had been held hostage by Nicaraguan Contras describing their ordeal to journalists in Managua.

Employers and unions assail Hawke

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

A call by Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, for Australians to work harder for less was attacked on all sides yesterday.

While business leaders dismissed the economic policy review outlined by Mr Hawke in his televised address on Wednesday as rhetoric devoid of substance, trade union leaders — whose agreement with

Mr Hawke's Labor Government on prices and wages has been the cornerstone of the policy — warned that they would not accept some of his new proposals.

Mr John Howard, leader of the Opposition, seized on the address as "the biggest fizzer since Halley's Comet" and, having accused Mr Hawke of avoiding him in Parliament, challenged him to a television debate on the economy.

Mr Simon Crean, president

of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, a post once held by Mr Hawke, warned that the unions would not accept further discounting of wage increases.

The main employers' group, the C&I, said that Mr Hawke had offered only generalities and promises when action was necessary.

Press reaction was also uniformly critical. The *Financial Review* said that the fireworks

promised by Mr Hawke had amounted to no more than a damp squib.

Wall Street was said to be awaiting the outcome of the annual premiers' conference today — at which state governments will be consulted on measures to reduce spending — before passing judgment.

There was some comfort for Mr Hawke in the latest statistics showing a further slight fall in unemployment, down to 7.8 per cent from 8.2 per cent in May last year.

Howe tries to calm Hong Kong anxiety

By Our Foreign Staff

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, last night acknowledged that there were "anxieties and uncertainties" in Hong Kong after the joint declaration by Britain and China under which the colony will be handed back to China in 1997.

But he denied Britain had lost interest in the colony since the agreement was signed. He said the declaration did not provide all the answers or give the people of Hong Kong everything they might want.

"But it has created a strong diverse framework within which answers can be found to the problems of the future," he said.

"Hong Kong people will be able to go on earning their living as they do now — by trade, hard work and enterprise. They will continue to enjoy the same freedoms and civil rights. They can look forward to living in the same way and in the same sort of society as they do now."

Sir Geoffrey praised the role of the Chinese Government in discussions to implement the agreement. He said: "They have shown vision and imagination and are displaying good will in tackling the implementation of the joint declaration."

Leading article, page 15

Argentina's economic medicine

Strikers turn down Alfonsín's cure

From a Correspondent, Buenos Aires

As Argentina's praised economic stabilization programme, the Austral Plan, completes its first year, workers and farmers are waging strikes against the Government's tax and income policies.

The first phase of the unorthodox plan — from June 14 1985 to April 4 this year — curbed a runaway inflation rate of more than 30 per cent a month, using wage-price controls and monetary reforms, fiscal discipline and increased tax collection and public service charges.

The General Confederation of Workers (CGT) has called a 24-hour general strike for today in protest against "a year of smothering family economies". In a statement last week it was claimed that the plan had depressed popular consumption and gave a warning of "social explosions" if the policies continued.

Two big farm organizations called their members out on strike on Monday and Tuesday this week, demanding the elimination of export taxes on agricultural products.

For the 2½-year-old Government of President Alfonsín, today's general strike, the sixth since the return to civilian rule, is only one of a series of battles with the union movement. Unable to reach an agreement on basic minimum salaries, the Government decreed a wage rise of 8.5 per cent on May 7. This was rejected by the unions, who have since suspended the ne-

gotiations and refused to attend the annual International Labour Organization meeting now taking place in Geneva.

The CGT leader, Señor Saul Ubaldini, said last week: "We workers broke with dictatorial regimes, but with democratic authorities we only suspend conversation". In spite of the conciliatory tone of that remark, wage agreements are unlikely in the near future.

At the root of the conflict are public sector wages, which have fallen considerably in the past year as the Government sought to rein in its fiscal deficit. Recent figures show that the deficit has fallen to 2.6 per cent of gross domestic product in the first trimester of 1986, down from 15.6 per cent for 1983.

The four largest unions in Argentina are made up of public administration employees who will wield great influence in negotiations over the "normalization" of the CGT, which before the end of the year is to return to the operating procedures that prevailed before the military took over government.

Wage pressures are less strong in the private sector, where the combination of enterprise agreements and overtime have pushed salaries up by 15 to 20 per cent.

The increase in purchasing power has been strongly reflected in the rise in basic food purchases. Meat consumption is at an historic high of about 220lb per person per year, in spite of relatively high prices.

Fishermen call off blockade

From Harry Debellus, Madrid

The blockade of the French port of Hendaye by nearly 400 Spanish fishing vessels ended yesterday, after two days of tension. France has agreed to negotiate on the Spanish claim to fishing rights in a disputed zone in the Bay of Biscay, and French warships were also withdrawn.

Spanish officials promised the fishermen that, at the first round of talks under arbitration by European Community officials, they will insist that the Spanish vessels be allowed to continue fishing in the disputed zone while negotiations last.

A general strike yesterday paralysed Spanish ports at Cartagena on the east coast, and in El Ferrol in the north-west, in protest at shipyard reconversion plans. A national dockers' strike continued to interfere with shipping.

Meanwhile, pilots with two Spanish airlines have called off industrial action, according to reports published here yesterday. The Spanish Airline Pilots Union accepted arbitration in a dispute with Aviaco.

Pilots with another airline, Spanair, announced that they will not take part in a strike called by other employees for Sunday.

Spanish petrol station workers have also put off a strike, originally scheduled for June 23, to June 27 and 28.

● PALMA DE MAJORCA: Hotel workers in Spain's Balearic Islands called off a series of one-day strikes yesterday after reaching agreement on wages and work conditions, union spokesmen said

Slavery taunt by Marcos

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Corazon Aquino and 25,000 supporters yesterday watched a festive Independence Day parade here as the deposed ruler, Mr Ferdinand Marcos, told radio listeners in a broadcast from exile in Hawaii that Mrs Aquino had enslaved the Filipino people.

Mrs Aquino watched the march-past of groups of government workers, each led by a Cabinet minister, from the grandstand at Rizal Park, adjacent to Manila Bay.

The parade, including colourful floats and brass bands, was in sharp contrast to last year, when tanks led thousands of soldiers past the reviewing stand and air force planes swooped above in a show of military support for Mr Marcos.

In February, eight months later, Mr Marcos was toppled in a civilian-backed military revolt. Mrs Aquino urged the people in a brief address to safeguard the freedom they had won from the "ruthless dictator".

In his own Independence Day message, Mr Marcos denounced the "usurpers" in the presidential palace for attacking his supporters, and said that the country he had ruled for 20 years had now been thrown into "slavery".

● SAN ANTONIO: A businessman who is alleged to have fronted more than 24 corporations for Mr Marcos has agreed to pay \$12 million (£8 million) to the Philippine Government in exchange for its dropping efforts to seize land worth \$51 million

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SPECTRUM

Phantom of the skies

Air Force men drop to the tarmac, face down, pointing away from the hangar as a raucous klaxon echoes across the hot, dry lakebed. No one without clearance may look upon the best kept US military secret — a jet-black dumpy looking plane emerging through the hangar doors. The plane is the remote Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada. The stubby black shape is an American spy plane being readied for another test flight.

Half an hour later, American radar men defending a mock Soviet target strain over their screens for an attacking aircraft. Occasionally, tiny traces appear, no more than echoes from a bird, but they are lost in the radar noise. Then comes the news: they have been overflown, undetected, by the aircraft.

This plane is so important that a new classification, "Royal Secret", way above "Top Secret", was invented to protect it — but not from the toy manufacturer in Illinois who has caused a furore by producing a plastic model kit claiming to be the Stealth bomber, though the Pentagon says any similarities are "coincidental or guesswork".

The "toy trauma" has served to raise anew the issues — political, military and economic — surrounding a project so secret that until recently it did not exist officially; only a handful of administrators and engineers were in the know.

Affectionately known as "Harvey" after the six-foot invisible rabbit that haunted James Stewart in the film of the same name, the first aircraft flew as long ago as 1975. A full squadron has been operating as spy planes for more than two years. The success of the work can be gauged by supreme Robert S. Cooper's recent comments to a House sub-committee.

"These techniques are the most revolutionary aeronau-

So secret that a new Pentagon classification had to be invented for it, the American Stealth bomber is at the centre of a political row in Washington. Keith Hindley pieces together the story

tics technology since the invention of the jet engine and the swept wing. It includes reducing radar, infrared, sound, visual and other observable characteristics. Coupled with electronic warfare and medium and long range weapons, it provides a highly lethal system able to survive any threatening environment. It allows one to shoot at an opponent from the dark without being seen. Cooper is the head of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, DARPA, a CIA-run and protected organization that handles research too secret for NASA.

Research includes the shape of an aircraft, the materials from which it is built and the electronic jamming equipment it carries. Many of the techniques are not new but their importance became clear after war in the air went electronic in the late 1960s. In October 1973, Soviet SAM anti-aircraft missiles efficiently destroyed more than 40 American-built fighter aircraft equipped with the latest American jamming devices during the Arab-Israeli war.

That experience may have

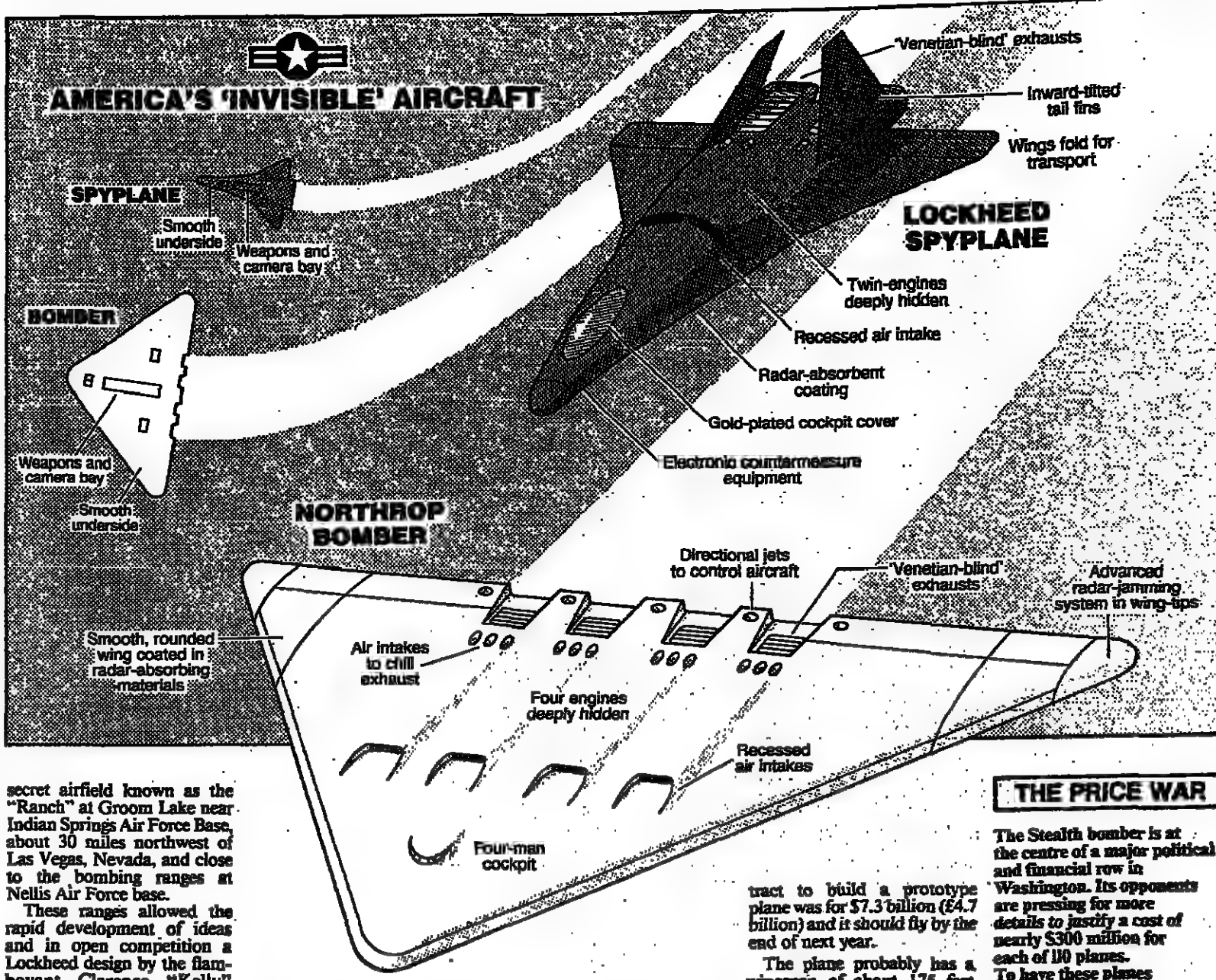
been the point when the Americans decided it was time to build a radar-invisible aircraft. Much work had already been done. German scientists used techniques in World War Two to protect a submarine's "snorkel" or breathing tube from radar detection. After the war, engineers found that certain aircraft shapes and equipment gave particularly strong radar echoes.

Sharp edges, spinning turbine blades, engine pods and large tailfins all reflected strongly while rounded, delta wing aircraft like the RAF's Avro Vulcan bomber were difficult to detect. The Americans were greatly impressed when a Vulcan penetrated the US air defence radar network undetected during a Nato exercise.

This knowledge was built into the U-2 and SR-71 Blackbird spy planes (which were therefore the first such "aircraft") and the Tomahawk and air-launched cruise missiles.

The Boeing, Grumman, Lockheed, Northrop, Rockwell and Vought corporations all continued research and began to fly half-sized remotely piloted planes. A few technical papers even appeared in print. After the 1973 debacle in the Middle East, it was decided to build several full-size experimental planes, designated XST. Lockheed led the way and in August 1977 their engineers concluded that a radar invisible aircraft was possible.

The Pentagon acted quickly. The research budget was increased tenfold overnight as a DARPA project under the code-name "Have Blue". The work was classified "Royal Secret" and the CIA even retrospectively classified reports already published and tried to plug early leaks of information. The project moved to a remote, CIA-run



secret airfield known as the "Ranch" at Groom Lake near Indian Springs Air Force Base, about 30 miles northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada, and close to the bombing ranges at Nellis Air Force Base.

These ranges allowed the rapid development of ideas and in open competition a Lockheed design by the flamboyant Clarence "Kelly" Johnson came out streets ahead of the others. It had flown undetected through all the Nellis targets.

Security was intensified and an operational design was developed for a reconnaissance-fighter, based on a Lockheed demonstrator. This was designated the F-117A or CSRS (Covert Survivable In-weather Reconnaissance Strike) aircraft.

About 20 aircraft a year are being built and the first secret F-117A squadron was formed in early 1984. The F-117A can be flown to any US or NATO base unseen — inside a C-5 cargo jet. From there they can leave at night and in bad weather. If possible, on reconnaissance flights over targets too sensitive to risk the loss of the more vulnerable U-2 and

SR-71 Blackbird spy planes. They may well now operate occasionally from the RAF base at Mildenhall in Suffolk, which is used by the American Air Force. The F-117A operates between two bases to cross a specific target — the plane would never take off and then retrace its path to the same airfield.

With the first reconnaissance aircraft flying, designers turned their attention to a desperate Pentagon need — for a bomber to replace the ageing B-52. Several expensive designs developed in the 1960s and 70s became obsolete at once thanks either to new Soviet fighters, missiles or advanced radars. Even the B-1 swing-wing bomber was so easily detectable that it was

cancelled. With the success on the Nellis ranges, the Pentagon decided to hedge its bets. It chose to build 100 improved B-1s while a new bomber was being developed for the 1990s.

Surprisingly, more information is available about this new bomber than the F-117A spy plane. It consists of a flying delta wing with no fuselage or fins and was designed by the Northrop corporation in tandem with Boeing and Vought. Delta wings always show the lowest radar echo and Northrop engineers had worked on two flying wings in the late 1940s.

They are also expert in the use of composite plastic materials and designers of the latest boxes of electronic countermeasures. The original con-

tract to build a prototype plane was for \$7.3 billion (£4.7 billion) and it should fly by the end of next year.

The plane probably has a wingspan of about 175 feet and weighs in at 180 tonnes. It is powered by four General Electric F101 engines used in their low temperature mode to reduce the aircraft's heat signature.

The engines are buried deeply within a thick wing, fed by curved intakes and with venetian blind exhausts supplying directed jets to help control the aircraft. There may be no conventional control surfaces on the plane at all — thereby removing another source of radar echoes.

The whole delta outline is smooth and even the cockpit consists of small windows barely rising above the wing's upper surface. The pilot may use a television camera on the landing gear to land.

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THE PRICE WAR

The Stealth bomber is at the centre of a major political and financial row in Washington. Its opponents are pressing for more details to justify a cost of nearly \$300 million for each of 100 planes.

To have these planes operational by 1991 with a prototype only flying in 1987 must be very tight timing. The plane is clearly a considerable risk but the Pentagon believes it is worth taking. If it works it will give America an edge in military aviation that could last a decade; if it does not work or if the Soviets quickly develop effective countermeasures it will prove a \$50 billion flop, the biggest bonfire in military history. Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defense Secretary, told Congress recently that to produce 132 radar-evading planes would cost \$36.6 billion or \$277 million for each one. The cost of the model Stealth, meanwhile, is just over \$9 (£5.90).

SATURDAY

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FRIDAY PAGE

Ringling in the class changes

Many of Britain's schools are switching to a Continental day. Lucy Hodges looks at the reaction of teachers, pupils and parents

A revolution is beginning to take place in school timetables up and down the country. The school day, until now an immovable fixture, starting at, say 8.40am and ending at 3.30pm, is being compressed into a shorter space of time by headteachers faced with staff who have refused to undertake lunch-time supervision.

Called variously the "Continental", the compressed or the shortened day, the new schedule is being adopted by increasing numbers of schools. Some are using radical surgery and opting for an 8.30am to 2.15pm day; others are chopping their lunch hour in half to enable children to go home at 3pm.

No one knows how many are doing it but the trend is clear and most parents, teachers and children like the change. At Bentley Wood School for girls in Middlesbrough, classes now start soon after 8.40am and end at 3pm, half an hour earlier than previously. Mrs Jill Merison, who has a 14-year-old daughter at the school, supports the change. She says it will mean her daughter can travel home in daylight in winter and have longer in the evening for homework and sports activities.

The head, Mrs June Lumb, introduced the compressed day as a direct result of the teachers' pay dispute. Because her staff were refusing to supervise the 720 girls at lunchtime, the job fell to her and her two deputies. It was an impossible task. "I had to write and tell parents that I could not take responsibility for what their daughters did at lunchtime," she said. In the past Bentley Wood girls were forbidden to leave the school grounds at lunchtime. The pay dispute meant they were roaming the neighbourhood, unsupervised and going off in cars with boyfriends.

"We had to allow them to do as they pleased, which meant they could wander off the 27-acre site," said Mrs Lumb. "I was getting increasingly worried because of the temptations that were in their way and the dangers they could get into."

There have been a number



For and against: Left, June Lumb, head of Bentley Wood School, who has introduced the "compressed day", and Christine Northam, with her sons Charles and Thomas. She feels it will affect extra-curricular activities

of rapes in Sunnyside and girls' schools tend to attract lonely men in white mackintoshes. The idea of shortening the lunch break to prevent girls going astray came from the parent/teacher association and was seized upon by Mrs Lumb. Parents were consulted: four wrote in to express their opposition and the same number were in favour.

So last summer the change was brought in as a temporary measure. The initial new pattern of two short breaks in the day did not work and left the staff jet-lagged. Something more like the traditional school day was reintroduced.

Now children start work at 8.40am after registration, in-

stead of attending assembly, which now takes place at 11.25am at the end of morning lessons. Then there is a half-hour lunch break from 11.45am to 12.15pm and afternoon lessons follow.

Mrs Lumb says the change has brought important educational benefits. "Starting work first thing in the morning sets a good workmanlike atmosphere to the day, and we feel that the quality of lessons has improved," she said.

When the final rumblings of the teachers' pay dispute are over and staff resume out-of-school clubs and sports, Mrs Lumb is confident that such activities will take place after school in the afternoon. "The



atmosphere for these activities should be much better because those not interested will have gone home, and those who want clubs will have their choice of any room in the school."

Not everyone is keen on a shortened day. At Brighton Hill School in Basingstoke, Hampshire, a proposal by the headteacher to introduce a "Continental" day was rejected by staff. The idea was for the school to begin at 8.30am and to finish at 2pm with one 25-minute break.

Parents were enthusiastic. Mrs Christine Northam, who has an 11-year-old son at the school, said it would mean children missing out on lunch-time clubs. "And what happens to those with working mothers who are not at home to check that they do their homework?" she asked. But the most important argument against the rescheduled day, she said, was that it was being introduced into schools without any research into its educational benefits.

"It's pure chance if it works well because it has not been proved that it is better for children. I think it will make the difference between what independent schools and state schools can provide even

There will be two 20-minute breaks in both of which a hot lunch will be served. Approval for the reform was given this week by Mr Richard Clark, county education officer for Hampshire. (A ballot of parents showed 75 per cent in favour).

Others are simply trimming their day by compressing the lunch break along the lines of Bentley Wood. Most of the schools introducing reform are thought to be secondary schools, but a primary school in Cheshire has also taken the plunge. It is Park School, Runcorn, run by Mr David Ogg who has chopped the day by up to 45 minutes.

Although the pay dispute was the main trigger, Mr Ogg was also responding to complaints from parents who said the lunch break was too long, that their children disliked being out of doors for as long as 1 hour and 15 minutes in all weathers and that they came home dirty.

Most parents like the shortened day, he said. "They can give their children tea

early or take them out shopping. At school the children are much better behaved in the afternoon after a shorter lunch break, and the juniors can get down to work."

The Department of Education and Science has no plans yet to collect information or commission research on the issue, but the National Association of Head Teachers has received so many inquiries from members that it has set up a working party.

Hampshire has also established a working group to look at acceptable conditions for reforming the school day, particularly as it feels the money allocated for school meals supervision by the Government is inadequate. About five out of 100 schools in the county are thought to have rescheduled the school day.

"It began as an expedient and has now become an experiment," said Mr Clark, of Hampshire.

Both working party reports should be pioneering documents, providing some facts and policy guidance in these uncharted waters.

Why fathers can do without a day

FIRST PERSON

Joseph Kelly

It is no coincidence that the game of Trivial Pursuit is such a success. The instinct to waste time is a rich vein to be mined by those in search of commercial success. One of the nuggets inescapably enshrined in public consciousness is the feast day we are working up to now at fever pitch — Father's Day.

I know that I am risking obloquy by questioning an institution. Nevertheless I have informed those of my family prepared to allow themselves to be hoodwinked by the propaganda involved in this exercise to forget it this Sunday.

This was not a popular decision. It created confusion and a certain amount of resentment. The younger ones in particular felt that I was depriving them of the chance to become deeply involved in current social processes. No matter. My instructions are clear. No cards, no presents. Any such sent to me will be returned. I have more than one reason for being set against this imposition.

I referred to Father's Day as a feast. It surely is a feast of consumerism, pressuring children to buy, buy, buy, using the pocket money given them by their fathers. Take the matter of cards. Leave aside the fact that they are probably the most profitable merchandise in existence square inch for square inch. They take up two stances for Father's Day. Either they contain sticky and sickly sentiments that if voiced in public by child to father would have father leaping in direction of child with either a thermometer or a straightjacket; or they adopt a mazy, slightly raunchy approach that would have father leaping towards child with poker in hand. My family have been well warned what to expect if I hear as much as a rustle of card slipping into envelope.

Consider presents. I resent the concept of fatherhood being exploited to create an upsurge in turnover of aftershave, socks, china mugs in the shape of public personalities, and bleepers for keyrings. My experience of

the gift component of Father's Day has been that the gifts laid lovingly before me have served only to cater for previously unmet needs and take up valuable space. I have begged my children in the past to cut out the middle man and let their intended gift lie on the shop shelf rather than be transferred to my shelf. This year is no exception.

You may think that my reaction to what is generally assumed to be a pretty bland exercise is a little extreme. Perhaps you are correct. Look at it this way though. By having a specific day, Fathers are being pinned down and slotted into recognizable pigeon holes. From there, generalizations are made that I cannot apply to myself.

Good old Dad sitting by the fireplace sipping his whisky. Poor old Dad, unfit to take



part in Father's Day. Dad, old spritzer, ever ready to hand out the car keys. Dad the slightly absurd figure of fun. My self-perception is different from anything that is currently being churned out of any adman's overheated processor.

A parting thought for you Fathers as you settle down to the humiliation of accepting finely tooled credit card cases or damascened shoe trees. Do you know that among the "Days" in store for us could be Ground Hog Day? How's that for a slot?

CONTINENTAL SCHOOL TIMETABLES

Some European countries operate what is known as the shorter "Continental" school day whereby pupils start at 8am or even 7.30am, and finish at 2pm, giving children the afternoon off, enabling them to study at home.

Denmark, West Germany, and Italy follow this pattern, but French schools tend to start at 8.30am, break for lunch break between 11.30am to 1.30pm and close at 4.30pm. Within this pattern there is considerable variation.

In Denmark schools are open from 8am to 2pm; in West Germany pupils generally attend classes between 7.30am to 1.30pm or 8am to 2pm; and in Italy children have lessons from 8am to 2pm or 8.30am to 2.30pm, without a lunch break.

Nappy rash decisions

New-born babies wet their nappies 20 times in 24 hours; at the age of a year, their parents are still having to cope with seven wet nappies a day. For the majority of parents, nappy rash is a more important problem than the rarer paediatric conditions which receive more publicity.

Dr David Atherton of Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, writing in *Mims* magazine, explains that not all skin troubles in the nappy area are due to napkin dermatitis. The majority are due to one of four causes: simple contact dermatitis, atopic eczema, seborrhoeic dermatitis and napkin psoriasis. Although the differential diagnosis between them is difficult, the treatment and prevention is the same.

Babies vary in their ability to withstand prolonged wetting but, to prevent a rash in any child with a sensitive skin, the nappy should ideally be changed every hour during the day. Quality disposable nappies are as good as washable ones. Contrary to what the old-fashioned nanny would have taught, the rashes are less common if the nappy is machine, rather than hand washed; "biological" detergents should be avoided, and the nappies should be tumble dried rather than air dried. A nappy-free hour or two a day is also helpful to babies.

At each nappy change the skin should be washed and carefully dried before applying a water-repellent emollient. Dr Atherton recommends that babies should be bathed twice a day, with an oil such as Alpha Kerol or Balmalm added to the water and Unguentum Merck used for washing as if it were soap. Ointments and creams are useful to treat a rash. Ointments are rather more satisfactory as they are water-repellent, but not all the favoured remedies are made up in this way. The mixture usually contains hydrocortisone, and an anti-thrush agent

MEDICAL BRIEFING

as this organism is frequently the cause of secondary infection.

As well as the four common causes of nappy rash, doctors have to be on the look-out for two other conditions which mimic it: zinc deficiency which, if not diagnosed and treated, undermines the child's immunity system, and the very rare histiocytosis X (Letterer-Siwe disease).

New drugs to ease angina

All the evidence is that calcium antagonists will soon become a group of drugs as well-known to the layman as antibiotics or beta blockers. So it is only a matter of time before the knowledgeable discuss the relative ability of nifedipine (Adalat), nitrendipine or nicardipine to affect their angina, or the share prices of Bayer and Syntex.

Calcium antagonists have already been shown to have a valuable role in treating angina and hypertension. It seems

that the new drug, nitrendipine, still awaiting approval in the UK, will be particularly useful for the elderly hypertensive, a group of patients whose treatment is often neglected. Calcium antagonists are vasodilators. This dilating enables the coronary arteries to improve the blood supply to the heart, thereby relieving the angina.

Nitrendipine has a similar action on the arteries to the brain. This has prompted Japanese doctors to test it on the comparatively small group of elderly patients whose loss of intellect is due to a poor cerebral blood supply. Another drug, nicardipine, is undergoing trials with sufferers from epilepsy and migraine.

Both nifedipine and nitrendipine have been successfully used to treat Raynaud's phenomenon and the painful arterial spasm induced in the fingers by cold or emotion, which renders them in sequence white, blue and finally red.

One unexpected use of calcium antagonists is in the treatment of continuous hiccupping, they can sometimes stop the hiccups by relaxing the muscles of the diaphragm.

A piece that touched a nerve

My Medical Briefing piece on Bell's palsy produced almost as large a post bag as that on baldness, but on this occasion from doctors rather than patients. The course of the facial nerve, its action and the troubles which befall it in Bell's palsy were all correctly described, but unfortunately I designated it as the fifth rather than the seventh cranial nerve. Many of my medical colleagues' comments were highly entertaining, even if some of the mnemonics they recounted (to help the forgetful to remember the correct order

of the cranial nerves) would not make pleasant breakfast-time reading.

Readers who wrote about baldness will be pleased to learn that Upjohns hope to make Regaine available next year. This is the topical 2 per cent minoxidil lotion which has shown promise in stimulating hair growth in American men. It seems particularly effective for younger men with thinning hair if applied regularly twice a day, but not quite so effective for the older man with large bald patches.

Eye-catching transplants

The drama in which the near-blind search for dropped contact lenses may soon be merely a memory for the thousands of patients who can now only achieve reasonable vision with pebble-thick spectacles, or contact lenses. Their eye defects may be able to be corrected by having a natural donor cornea grafted on to their own eyes. Refractory errors of vision are due to the faulty shape of the cornea and the graft restores the correct outline.

Hospital Doctor reports on the latest operation, introduced into this country from America by Dr Chad Krostorn of Leicester Royal Infirmary. The new operation, called epikeratoplasty, consists of the preparation of the host cornea, including the cutting of a groove around its edge into which the donor graft can be slotted before being sutured into place with 20 stitches. The two corneas start to integrate in days and within a year the nerves have regrown into the new cornea so that sensitivity is restored.

The grafting operation is usually free of complication, and tissue rejection does not occur as there are no living cells in the graft. Even if the graft becomes infected it can be removed, and the host cornea then regrows.

The operation is likely to be of special value to the very short or long-sighted patient including games players and industrial workers whose eyesight is inadequate for their job, but who cannot wear contact lenses or spectacles. It is cheaper than a hip replacement and the benefit to a patient is as great.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

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In spring, when birds are
 singing voice,
 We criticize the selectors' choice.
 We cringe as the rainfall soaks,
 Fred Trueman tells some
 well-known jokes."

Do you do anything in autumn,
 Alice asked politely, but he
 had started squaring excitedly
 again. "Oh my goodness," he said,
 "do believe he's going to go
 round the wicket! What do you
 make of that, Ray?"

Alice sensed that the conversa-
 tion was over and started to drift
 away, but as she left his presence,
 he could hear him muttering:
 "In autumn, when the football
 starts,
 We live our listeners'
 cakes and tarts."

Coming next, we hope - Jane
 Weston on a vital fixture at
 Langford.



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A STATE IN EMERGENCY

That a state of emergency should have been declared in South Africa on the very day that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) published a report arguing by implication for economic sanctions is a coincidence heavy with significance. The declaration of a state of emergency was not in itself surprising. It may even have become unavoidable. The violence of recent weeks, within as well as between the races, has explored new depths of human cruelty. The need to reinforce order and to restore what one agency reporter described as a "surly peace" upon the black townships temporarily overrode such considerations as external opinion or maintaining some hope of political dialogue. But it also served to underline the bleak message that the EPG brought back from the Cape.

Their mission was more than a mere diplomatic ruse — to extricate the Commonwealth from an impasse over sanctions at last Autumn's heads of government meeting in Nassau. However poor its chances of success, it threw a bridge across the widening chasm between Pretoria and elsewhere. In the event, this proved to be a bridge which President Botha was not brave enough to cross — or perhaps the bridge was prematurely dynamited by an exasperated Commonwealth secretariat. Whichever explanation is correct, the question now remains — where do we go from here?

The EPG report is a well-intentioned document reflecting the mood of dedication in which the group approached their task. Few could fail to endorse their total opposition to apartheid which on political and economic grounds — as well as on moral and ethical ones — has always contained within itself the seeds of its own destruction. Few could fail to be moved by their measured account of its vile human consequences — for instance, of the Crossroads blacks living in "crude shanties, fashioned from sheets of corrugated iron, and lined with cardboard and polythene in an attempt to keep out the cold." No-one could fail to be horrified by their description of a repression in which, for instance, "the police do not hesitate to fire lethal bullets into crowds of unarmed blacks, even when they are not threatening and are on their way to funeral."

Such witness, however, has led the EPG at times both to idealise the black leaders of the armed resistance and to dismiss too cavalierly any evidence that the Botha government is serious about reform. When we read, of black leaders, that "their idealism, their genuine sense of

non-racialism and their readiness not only to forgive but to forget, compels admiration", we should remember that some of those leaders are encouraging the "necklacing" of black agents of white authority in the townships and that others are excusing this particularly horrifying form of murder. Some leaders, like Bishop Tutu, have indeed acted in a way that compels admiration. Their opposition to random violence, sadly, has not strengthened their claim to leadership. And while Pretoria's ruthless emancipation of responsible black leadership may explain the growing ruthlessness of black resistance, it is nonetheless a fact that cannot be ignored.

On the other hand, "obduracy and intransigence" hardly amounts to an adequate description of government policies which have included the repeal of laws prohibiting mixed marriages, the legalisation of black trade unions and the reform of the hated pass laws.

From this standpoint of pessimism about the status quo, the EPG advanced demands upon Pretoria that were optimistic to an almost utopian degree: namely, a "firm and unambiguous commitment" to end apartheid, as well as specific steps towards this. Were they asking too much? Insofar as President Botha was unwilling or unable to meet this demand, the answer must be "Yes."

He regarded as non-negotiable the concept of group rights and the "homelands" policy. He would not give way over the Registration Act. And he refused even to contemplate a South Africa built on one-man-one-vote democracy in a unitary state. "From these and other recent developments," we draw the conclusion "the report goes on," "that while the government claims to be ready to negotiate, it is truth not yet prepared to negotiate fundamental change."

But that is too firm a conclusion to draw from a statement by a politician who must frame his public commitments in the light of his electorate's opinions. Abolition of apartheid, if it ever comes peacefully to South Africa, will come in stages, each one of which will be declared by its architects to be the final concession. The EPG was right to warn that President Botha should not give the extremists of the Afrikaner Right a veto on reform. But it would be foolhardy of him to maximise political opposition by declaring in advance that the winding up of the apartheid state is his ultimate destination — and the EPG failed to take that

elementary calculation into account.

Having determined that the Botha government will never concede such change, the EPG suggested that two ways forward were open. Either the international community would take unspecified economic measures against South Africa or that country's blacks, deprived of outside support, would resort to ever-increasing violence. Only one fresh argument is adduced in favour of sanctions — that South Africa itself thinks them a useful tool against neighbouring states. But since the neighbouring states remain determined to assist in bringing down the apartheid structure, that suggests that sanctions were not very effective in influencing the policies of those states.

Indeed, in the very case cited by the EPG, sanctions have hardened existing policies — and there is every likelihood that they would harden South Africa's internal policies by removing an incentive for political moderation and reducing the political cost of bringing in a garrison state.

Nor is it true that the two courses outlined by the EPG exhaust all possible futures. The duty placed upon the rest of the world to help avert the long-predicted bloodbath can be met by quite a different policy — what might be called "positive sanctions." In both the EEC and the Commonwealth, the British Government should now advance the case for using foreign companies in South Africa to accelerate the pace of economic and political change there. This could be done by legislation that would allow — or even encourage — investment there provided that the companies concerned implemented a stepped-up EEC code of employment practice, entered into partnerships with black entrepreneurs in the townships and elsewhere, provided generous grants to black social organisations, lobbied vigorously in Pretoria (as native Afrikaner businesses are now doing) to obtain further political reforms, and did much else on these lines. Foreign investment, by bidding up the price and power of black labour and reducing the price and power of local white capital, would bring about political changes over time in any event. But such conscious forcing of the pace, at the behest of the international community, might give the black community a sense that peaceful evolutionary reform had more to offer than violent revolution.

Those who, from either despair or radicalism, prefer the latter should look at the human consequences of that. They are on display in Crossroads.

coups with a relatively small number of true activists. To make these points is to do no more than to emphasize what is obvious and well-known so that the right measures can be taken.

There is superficial monobrooding to be gained — but nothing more — from exaggerating the extent to which terrorism is being "beaten". Since the mid-1970s, the Provisionals have continued to kill their victims at roughly the same rate each year. A decline in the number of deaths due to terrorism can only be drawn on a graph by counting in the decline of groups other than the Provisionals. And ultimately it is the Provisionals who are the real opposition faced by the police and army.

Abroad, McGee's terrorist biography deserves close attention by those ultra-civil Dutch jurists and those freedom-loving United States Senators who in their different ways have shackled the efforts of a civilized ally to bring terrorists to justice. Let Senators Kerry and Biden in their parochial fastness read the cold plot against Britain's summer resorts and just imagine bloody beaches at home at Cape Cod or Dover. Let them in their sophistry explain how terrorism can be parsed differently on two sides of the Atlantic, and Irish murderers excused from justice by the intervention of American courts.

Help for self-help on Africa

From Mr Charles Morrison, MP for Devon (Conservative)

Sir, Your analysis of Africa's need for continuing support through aid (leading article, June 9) is welcome. You emphasise the role of Africa's "brightening" and "rising" population growth in exacerbating its economic problems by diverting income into immediate consumption and inhibiting long-term investment. I would like to draw attention to two other areas of African life where rapid population growth has a damaging and destructive effect.

Firstly, the environment. Some of the more striking and visible consequences of the complex impact of rapid population growth on the environment are desertification and soil erosion. The World Bank reports that in the Gambia and Tanzania population growth has made wood so scarce that each household spends 250-300 shillings a year to gather the wood it needs. Trees are cleared to create new land for agricultural development but without their protective cover the land is vulnerable to tropical downpours or strong winds. This is how vast tracts of land in the Sahel are being transformed into dust-bowls. In Ethiopia, where the population virtually doubled over the past decade, the area of land covered by forest has fallen from 16 per cent to 3 per cent in the last 20 years.

Secondly, the health of mothers and their babies. The World Health Organization estimates

that when a woman living in the poorest countries of the world becomes pregnant, her chances of dying as a result are between 100 and 200 times higher than those of a pregnant woman in affluent societies.

In some parts of Africa maternal death rates are up to 1,000 per 100,000 live births compared with six per 100,000 in some European countries. The provision of appropriate, adequate and accessible family planning services can cut the health and death risks of pregnancy and childbirth by enabling African women to plan and space their families and avoid high-risk pregnancies.

There is a keen awareness among African parliamentarians of the stresses that rapid population growth places on national development and a growing recognition of the part that family planning services can play in reducing some of these stresses. These perceptions were very much in evidence at the All-Africa Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development, held in Harare last month and attended by parliamentarians from 31 countries in Africa.

It is vital for the developed nations to respond positively to help the Africans to help themselves in the long-term task of slowing down population growth. Yours sincerely, CHARLES MORRISON (Chairman, All-party Parliamentary Group on Population and Development), House of Commons, June 10.

Observatory's future

From Sir William McCrea, FRS

Sir, The Chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council, writes (June 7), "In common with the majority view of the Kingman working party, Council decided unanimously... that RGO should move... On previous occasions also, he has invoked this 'view'."

I was a member of the Kingman group and attended every meeting. The existence of the alleged view is not a fact. It is not stated anywhere in the group's report to the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC). It could not be there, for the group was never invited to vote upon any options.

The group's conclusion states that it has narrowed the options to

four: (a) the status quo (b) a move of RGO to a university site (c) a merger on the Edinburgh site (d) a merger on another university site. Council will now wish to consider these options. Before making a decision the group suggests that the reactions of the astronomical community should be established.

SERC's public statements ignore options (a) and (d), and the clear recommendation to consult the community before reaching a decision, while they invoke the report for what is not there. SERC has not published the report.

My conscience is clear about quoting an unpublished document; this seems to be the only way to refute a misleading statement about its recommendations. Yours sincerely, WILLIAM MCCREA, 37 Houndean Rise, Lewes, East Sussex, June 10.

Part-time education

From the Rector of the Polytechnic of Central London

Sir, June 13 is the deadline for public sector institutions to comment upon the National Advisory Body (NAB) 1987/88 planning proposals for a major reduction in student places in higher education.

Unfortunately, the current debate about the size of these cuts has obscured criticisms of regrettable lack of direction in the planning process.

In particular, NAB has completely ignored the needs of part-time education, in spite of all the rhetoric about this being one of the few areas for future growth. For instance, the annual cost of an evening degree student is 60 per cent of that of a full-time student, yet the unit of resource provided is only 20 per cent.

This is because NAB, after over four years of work, has failed to develop any discrimination in respect of the various types of evening courses and their different

funding needs, and still uses a single figure of 20 per cent for every type of evening course.

This polytechnic is a leading provider of evening degree and postgraduate courses, with 1,000 such evening students. This high level of provision is maintained by heavy subsidisation from full-time courses. NAB's proposed cuts of our full-time courses will remove the basis for continued subsidisation. The resources for part-time education will be reduced and these courses will be at risk.

I invite the new Secretary of State to identify how Government objectives on part-time education are being met by NAB plans and to look critically at the quality of the advice he is to receive on funding mechanisms in this area. Yours sincerely, TERENCE BURLIN, Rector, The Polytechnic of Central London, 309 Regent Street, W1, June 9.

Tax and charities

From the Master of University College, Oxford

Sir, When the Chancellor introduced his Budget proposals, he announced some important concessions to charities. These were received with considerable enthusiasm by many — including myself.

In an article of critical praise, I did venture the warning that vigilance was necessary, since it was the common practice of the Revenue to take back with the left hand what it generously proffered with the right. This warning, alas, proved only too true.

The Budget speech was succeeded by a Finance Bill so appalling both in its content and complexity as to bankrupt description. The effect, however, after hours of painful study, was to make it clear that the Bill would more than neutralise any benefit derived from the changes in principle.

Moreover, and far worse, it was calculated to do immense damage to the whole charitable scene; to place dangerous obstacles in the conduct of charities and in particular to discourage the creation of any new charitable trusts — institutions on which the great

majority of charities need to rely.

The Bill was received with a clamour of protest — but enlightened protest — from directors and trustees of charities; organisations advising them and experts on charity law. I may add that my own light baritone was added to this clamour.

To the credit of all concerned, this clamour of democratic protest achieved an unexpected and immensely welcome result. The Treasury, and the Revenue in particular, listened patiently, and the fortunate upshot is that the worst provisions and the most dangerous have now been withdrawn, particularly a singularly misdirected gradation of charities, although the present proposals will still require careful consideration.

It is agreeable to see the democratic process working in front of one's eyes. As chairman of the Council for Charitable Support and of the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts, I would like to speak on my own behalf, and I believe on behalf of many others, in proffering gratitude.

Yours, GOODMAN, University College, Oxford.

Takeover bids

From Lord Campbell of Eskan

Sir, Mr Paul Channon's statement yesterday announcing the setting up of a review on competition policy prompts me to make several points on takeover bids.

As a past chairman of Booker, I was recently, as it were, nostalgically involved in a particularly

unpleasant onslaught by the Dees Corporation.

To make three points: 1. It seems outrageous that employees whose lives and livelihoods are at stake have no possible say in the outcome.

2. Individual shareholders have precious little say because the institutions can always tip the balance. Few of the institutions apparently have any but stark financial concern in the outcome.

3. To revert for a moment to Booker, I always said to shareholders that we had to recognise and balance four-fold responsibilities: to shareholders who provide the money; to employees who provide the skills and work to customers without whom there could be no business;

Cutting the cloth for UGC coat

From Mr S. L. Bragg, FENG

Sir, The universities are once again being required to meet a reduction, in real terms, in their Government grants. One possible strategy which might meet a national need does not seem to have been mentioned in your columns.

Suppose that the universities were to reduce their undergraduate intake to correspond with the cut in UGC funds. And suppose further that the teaching effort which was thus released could be redeployed on post-experience courses, not necessarily full-time, for those already in employment.

Those attending these courses, or their employers, would be expected to pay the economic costs — as they do for senior management courses. So the total university income would be maintained.

Then three advantages would accrue. There would be no diminution in the standard of undergraduate courses, which is what the universities want. There would be increased provision for post-experience training, which is what the country needs. It would also be possible to make a clear decision on whether to increase or decrease both student numbers and taxation without fudging the issue by talk of increasing efficiency.

The problem is that such a change needs more time for planning and preparation than the four months that have been allowed for it. Yours faithfully, S. L. BRAGG, 22 Brookside, Cambridge.

Hotels in Britain

From the Marquess of Hertford

Sir, Your "Fourth leader" last Saturday (June 7) was hardly fair to Britain's tourist industry. The best hotels in London, among which I would not personally include the two whose prices you quoted, are so much better than any hotels in America that price comparisons are irrelevant. Perfection is expensive. There are plenty of cheaper places to stay.

I do not believe that "the average mid-Westerner misses his cost-effective motel". On holiday, he surely wants something more interesting; or if he doesn't, his wife does.

In Stratford-on-Avon there are more "multiple shops" than in most country towns. Some of them, built behind Georgian facades, are both beautiful and cheap. In July, August and September this year, Stratford hotels will give their overnight guests vouchers entitling them to 10 per cent reductions in local shops, restaurants and tourist attractions.

This should help to show that we do care for our visitors, whether they come from America or anywhere else. Yours faithfully, HERTFORD (President, Heart of England Tourist Board), Ragley Hall, Alcester, Warwickshire.

On the verge

From Miss Mary E. Jilley

Sir, Mr C. Hart asks (May 31) why the dandelions choose to grow in greatest profusion in the strip of grass which is nearest to the road surface.

When the dandelion "clocks", or thistledown, are ripe he will see the effect of the disturbance of air created by passing traffic. This will induce the air-borne dandelion seed to swirl across the road surface towards the haven of the first raised surface, which is usually the grass verge. Yours truly, MARY E. JILLEY, The Shepherd's Cottage, Chute, Via Andover, Hampshire.

Channel Tunnel

From Brigadier Michael Colvert

Sir, It is typical of Jonathan Aitken and his Kentish friends (feature, June 5) to take the parochial rather than the national viewpoint on the Channel Tunnel.

In 1940 I was helping prepare the guerrilla defence of Kent and Sussex. When we complained to the visiting Regional Commissioner, Sir Auckland Geddes, that we were not receiving the cooperation we expected from the local landowners when we wished to construct underground hideouts on their land, Sir Auckland told us "the property owners of Kent have always been prepared to sacrifice their only sons for their country, but not one square yard of their land".

Yours sincerely, MICHAEL COLVERT, 33a Mill Hill Close, Haywards Heath, West Sussex.

and the communities in which the companies' operations are rooted.

Apart from morality, I regarded this as enlightened self-interest on behalf of the shareholders who seemed to accept it.

I am not sure that the institutions would either understand or show loyalty to such a concept, nor I think does the Office of Fair Trading.

Finally, the cost of fighting off a takeover bid can be enormous and should surely be borne by the assailant. Yours faithfully, CAMPBELL OF ESKAN, Lawyers, Crocker End, Nettlebed, Nr Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire June 6.

ON THIS DAY

JUNE 13 1891

Anti-Semitism in Russia was resurging as Jewish students and artisans increasingly brought Western ideas of industrial socialism into Russian cities. This time anti-Semitism was part of a wider movement. Poles who had supplied 80 to 90 per cent of the labour in building the Central Asian Railway, were, apart from a handful, ordered to leave Russia by a decree from General Kuropatkin, who made his name in the Russo-Turkish war (1877-78) in which the Jewish tailor had fought.

RUSSIAN INTOLERANCE

MOSCOW, June 11

About a hundred Jewish artisans who have served their time as soldiers with the colours have sent a petition to the Czar to the effect that, after having passed through the ranks of the Russian army and being now settled down in Moscow, they are to be sent away from their homes like felons. They are ready, as they say, to sacrifice themselves when necessary on the altar of the Fatherland, and are proud of having been Russian soldiers; but if they are thus covered with shame and contempt how can they again serve his Majesty in case at any time they should again be called into active service? It is very doubtful whether this petition will ever get near its destination.

When the Emperor came here recently the police ordered that no Jews were to appear in any of the principal streets, under pain of arrest and imprisonment. Nevertheless, it appears that a Jewish student who was dismissed from the University after the last disorders, in which he took no part, was bold enough to attempt to throw a petition into the Imperial carriage from the crowd as their Majesties passed through the street of Tver. Their Majesties were very much startled. The paper fell to the ground, but the Emperor ordered the coachman to stop and had it picked up, while the student was seized and led off by the police.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12

A distinguished Russian friend of mine, well known in his own country and abroad, has just come from Moscow, and tells me that while there he employed a Jewish tailor, an old soldier who fought in the last war and gained the St. George's Cross for conspicuous valour in the field. When my friend left Moscow this man was under police orders to quit the city like the rest of the Jews, and his friends were trying to get for him permission to stay. To expel in this way an old soldier who has gained the highest military decoration in the power of the Czar to bestow, is an outrageous injustice and an insult to the order which he wears.

The report of the new Jewish synagogue in St. Petersburg having been closed is not quite correct. "That building is not yet finished, and remains unopened, ostensibly for want of sufficient money. The report, however, is so far true that this lack of funds and the delay in completing the synagogue must be taken in connexion with the present wretched condition of all Jewish affairs in Russia, and the normal reluctance to push forward any undertaking of a purely Jewish character."

It is not only the Jews who have been thus far unable to enjoy the luxury of a proper house of worship. The Mahomedans of St. Petersburg have long strained every nerve to scrape together enough money to build a mosque. Permission to construct it has been promised, but who can tell whether this promise may not be affected before it can be taken advantage of, by the evil reports now being pumped up against the Tartars? Mr. Gladstone, Professor Vambéry, and Mr. Samuel Montagu, whose opinions have just appeared in *The Times* on this subject, are in error in continuing to believe that the Mahomedans in Russia are being let alone and that only the Jews are being persecuted. It is perfectly astonishing how distinguished public men in England can remain ignorant of the ill-wind which is now blowing over this country, carrying hatred alike against German, Jew, Pole and Tartar. The Germans and Mahomedans, happily for them, are still strong organized powers outside Russia. The Jews are in the position of the victim obliged to submit to the blow of the brickbat because he has no friends. The English friend of the Jew denounces the oppressors of the afflicted race from the house-tops and then goes home to a sumptuous dinner...

Signs of the times

From Major-General D. Braggins

Sir, Having attended a "bricks and mortar" course (Mr. Parkin's letter, May 20), which I am glad to confirm is strongly supported by major-generals, amongst many others, my new-found skills have been put to excellent use. Plumbing, electrical repairs, carpentry, plastering and painting have featured prominently in my programme and I have no doubt but that I have been saved considerable expense as a result.

It has to be reported, however, that house repairs, particularly in the country, are not without their hazards. Not only am I afflicted with pins and needles in my right hand through gripping paint brushes for hours on end, but a cow tried to chew a hole in my pullover whilst I was repairing a stone wall in my garden.

I would be pleased to provide further details if any historian is interested. Yours sincerely, DEREK BRAGGINS, Blue Ball, Payembury, Devon.

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The way to get things done

In 1985 *The Times* celebrated its bicentenary, an opportunity to reflect on the momentous events it reported during 200 years and on its own history and development.

But it also seemed appropriate to the then editor, Charles Douglas-Horne, that the paper should look to the future and encourage one of the most significant trends of recent years — community enterprise, the spirit of independence and achievement which comes from local groups endeavouring to improve their own environment.

The Times/Royal Institute of British Architects Community Enterprise Scheme was launched in September, with the patronage of the Prince of Wales, whose personal interest in community initiatives is well known, and under the chairmanship of Rod Hackney, the community architect. The assessors were to include a community organizer, Maureen Read, the director of Shelter, Sheila McKechnie, a representative of commerce and industry, Tony Shillingford, of Business in the Community, as well as two architects, Andrew Derbysire and John Lane, and two representatives of *The Times*, Sarah Hogg, economics editor, and Charles Kneivitt, architecture correspondent.

As Mr Hackney said at the launch: "Most environmental awards, including architectural awards, are for design, and the assessors' job is to judge the end product. There may be a tendency to judge a project on its photogenic qualities, although in a few cases some emphasis is also placed on user-appreciation. We thought

it was time to recognize community enterprise and initiative as well, and in particular the way projects are put together.

"Today we are launching an award which recognizes the quality of the process by which projects come about as well as the end result."

Community groups and their professional advisers were invited to submit entries to receive an award for "the most imaginative, viable and need-fulfilling" projects, and nearly 200 were received. During the next two months the assessors whittled them down to 33 entries to be visited. They fell into four broad categories: housing, workshops, community centres, and environmental improvements, a "catch-all" that included urban farms, adventure playgrounds and major urban renewal projects, one involving a whole town.

Between January and April this year, all the short-listed projects were visited and assessed on their value to the community, the process by which they had come about, design quality, plans for future management and any special features, such as access for the disabled.

The quality of the entries is reflected in what might seem a generous number of winners: nine awards, 11 commendations and eight honourable mentions.

Immediately after the launch the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation approached *The Times* with the offer of grants to the best projects. This was immediately taken up and a total of

£10,000 will be presented to the award-winners today by the Prince of Wales, Paul Curno, deputy director of the foundation, attended all the assessors' meetings as an observer. The main winners will also receive a plaque and a certificate. A certificate will be presented to those commended.

Andrew Derbysire, chairman of RIBA/M London and one of the assessors, had these comments to make about what struck him during the visits he made:

- The extent to which community enterprise is stimulated in the first instance as a response to insensitive, high-handed and dogmatic central and local government actions;
- The importance of all the various aid schemes in providing the essential support to voluntary effort which lifts a project over the threshold of feasibility. The rewarding sight of the great fund of selfless generosity of spirit which still resides in our community.

Charles Douglas-Horne died within six weeks of launching the scheme. His successor, Charles Wilson, thought it would be a fitting tribute to his memory to present a special award in his name to the most outstanding example of community enterprise.

The first Charles Douglas-Horne Award will be presented today to the remarkable Derry Inner City project, in Londonderry, together with a cheque for £2,500 to further its work.

Charles Kneivitt
Architecture Correspondent



Martin O'Neal working on stained glass for the Derry project

Derry wins top award

The top award in the 1985-86 Community Enterprise Scheme has been given to the Derry Inner City Project.

The old city of Londonderry, originally built in the 17th century and now one of the few remaining walled cities in Europe, has been subject to years of neglect and devastation as a result of the troubles.

In 1981 the North West Centre for Learning and Development, a group concerned with individual and community development, initiated the Inner City Project to revitalize the city, under the direction of Patrick

Doherty, a former building foreman with Wimpey.

The aim was to create employment and exploit the tourist potential. A management committee comprising representatives from trade, professional, religious and civic sections of the community ran the project.

Derelict properties have been rebuilt using local labour to create various amenities for young people.

Funding has come from the Youth Training Programme and Action for Community Employment for the labour costs; Derry City Council, the Irish American Cultural Institute, the Ireland Fund of America and a number of other Irish American organizations, and individuals.

Paradise regained

By The Prince of Wales

It has been said that only one thing is unstoppable in this world: an idea whose time has come. Community enterprise is, I believe, one of those ideas which can radically transform people's lives for the better.

It does this by encouraging them to be independent, to take control over their own lives, and to have a pride in themselves and their neighbourhoods, by creating opportunities for self-expression and by putting their creative energy to work for their own benefit and that of others.

So many of the problems that confront us today, whether housing, unemployment, the decline of the traditional manufacturing industries, or the loss of the cohesion of traditional communities, present an awesome challenge, particularly in our inner cities. The scale of the task requires a partnership between all those who have a role to play and a fresh approach to ways of making things happen.

The Times/Royal Institute of British Architects Community Enterprise Awards, which I will be presenting today, are a measure and recognition of the practical achievements which have resulted from local initiatives throughout the country.

New places have been created in which people want to live, work and play, because they have had a personal stake in bringing them about. They have forged new partnerships between their community groups, professional enablers (architects, planners, surveyors and other experts), local authorities, private landowners and the more far-sighted financial institutions.

The winners include several housing projects, but also small workshops, community centres and environmental improvements, such as an urban farm and urban renewal projects. There are new buildings as well as existing buildings which have been refurbished for new uses. All of them demonstrate that community initiatives can lead to "imaginative, viable and need-fulfilling" enterprises — the criteria for assessment.

Over recent months I have visited a number of today's successful entries. In Bristol I was shown flats built by the Zenzele Self-Build Housing

Association. A group of young unemployed from the St Paul's area were given the opportunity to develop work experience and useful skills, to engender a sense of optimism and motivation for the future and to provide improved housing. Eleven of the twelve group members have now found full-time employment, and four have even started their own building company.

Lea View House, in Hackney, east London, was a run-down hard-to-let estate hated by its tenants. Community architects Hunt, Thompson Associates were brought in by the council to work with the tenants. They set up their office in one of the flats. Talking to the tenants I discovered that a new sense of community spirit has blossomed on the estate.

Vandalism, mugging and crime have been virtually

eliminated while communal areas remain clean and cared for. What was known as "Heaven in Hackney" when it originally opened in 1939 has become "Paradise Regained" as a result of community enterprise.

And in the Harle Sykes area of Burnley I visited Queen Street Mill, home of the last remaining steam-powered cotton-weaving mill in the country. It has recently been refurbished as a working museum with a number of small workshop units for crafts and textile-related activities which should create 100 new jobs.

Here the local council is working with Pennine Heritage, a charitable voluntary organization. These three schemes represent different methods of approach and different types of partnership. But they are all examples of community enterprise at work, which does give a new sense of hope to large numbers of people who previously could see no way around their problems.

During my visit to America last year I was impressed by the approaches adopted there to rebuilding the inner cities and reviving local democracy in the process. They discovered long ago that bureaucracy is the enemy of enterprise, and that partnerships based on trust stand a far higher degree of success. It is through enlightened and imaginative partnerships between statutory bodies and enterprising individuals that we shall achieve the kind of local regeneration that is so badly needed.

The environmental profession in this country, supported by their institutes will, I hope, learn to identify their real clients, the users of their work, and provide a responsive service. There is a need for them to de-mythify their role and overcome petty jealousies and rivalries. New standards of professional service are required, and the most able, committed younger members of the professions should be encouraged by their senior colleagues in their task.

Enterprise, by definition, involves risk. So many of the schemes I have mentioned involve professionals sharing the risks of the community groups with which they work. The results are often remarkable.

Local authorities, too, could also be more supportive. Many of the mistakes of the recent past might have been avoided had the local community been involved. Community groups with a genuine desire to improve their environment should not be treated in the same way as a speculative developer, experienced in working in a hard, commercial and often cynical climate. They need to be nurtured to achieve their objectives. That requires a much more relaxed and encouraging response.

Enterprise from the community is, I believe, the most effective way of improving so much of our decaying environment. Resources have to be made available to make things happen, and that needs managerial and financial, as well as building skills, with commerce and industry making a social investment which will repay handsome social dividends.

The Community Enterprise Award winners described here, selected from nearly 200 entries in the first year, are living proof that the idea of community initiative works in practice. I hope they will encourage others to have a go, and to enter next time.



The Royal Institute of British Architects is engaged in a variety of initiatives designed to help communities help themselves, to explore inner city problems with a view to finding practical solutions, and in its 'Decaying Britain Campaign' to draw attention to the deteriorating condition of the public estate and the growing backlog of repair caused through progressive under-investment by government. Prominent amongst these is Community Architecture.

The aim of Community Architecture is to improve the quality of the environment by involving people in the design and management of the buildings or spaces they inhabit. The Architect works closely with the community providing the design and organising skills to ensure that it is their ideas that are turned into a practical reality. Community Architects are essentially enablers and when a scheme is put forward professionally and convincingly it stands a far greater chance of success.

HOW CAN THE RIBA HELP?

Often the most difficult thing is to get started and to find the money to pay an architect to see if your group's ideas are feasible. This is where the RIBA can help. Firstly, we can advise you of a suitable architect for what you have in mind, and secondly we can give small grants to community and voluntary groups which will enable them to pay at least part of the expense of employing an architect in the vital stages of getting the project off the ground.

The Community Projects Fund, established by the RIBA's Community Architecture Group in 1982, has helped hundreds of groups, and five of the winning schemes in the Community Enterprise Awards 85-86 have benefited from a grant.

For further information about Community Architecture and the Community Projects Fund contact the Community Architecture Resource Centre at the RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1N 4AD or your local RIBA Regional Office.

A 30 minute video about community architecture 'The Pride Factor' is available free of charge on written request from the Community Architecture Resource Centre in London. Badges and car stickers are also available. Publications: Community Architecture: The Story of Lea View House, Hackney (Price 95p) and Highfield Hall: A Community Project (Price £2.50) are available from the RIBA bookshop in London.



The Community Projects Fund supported Plans to establish a low-cost residential Study Centre in Bristol.

The Winners

The Charles Douglas-Horne award for the most outstanding community enterprise project: Derry Inner City Project, Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

AWARDS (Each receives a grant of £1,000 donated by the Gulbenkian Foundation):
Lea View House, Hackney, London E8; entered by Lea View House Tenants' Association.
Tabernacle Community Centre, Notting Hill, London W11; entered by the Tabernacle Community Association.
Houston Street Renewal Project, Hackney, London E8; entered by the Houston Trust.
Tideway Yard, Morriston, London SW14; entered by Gillian Harwood and Philip Leach.
Queens Warehouse, Newcastle upon Tyne; entered by Queens Warehouse Co-operative.
Calvey Co-operative, Barham, Cheshire; entered by Calvey Co-operative Ltd.
Zenzele Self-Build Housing for the Unemployed, Falsgrave, Bristol; entered by Zenzele Self-Build Housing Association.
Cardiff City Farm, Cardiff; entered by Cardiff City Farm Trust.

COMMENDATIONS:
The Edgware Centre, Broadbottom, Cheshire; entered by the Edgware Centre Trust.
Bradford Project, Peasmarsh, Cornwall; entered by Bradstone.
Shepherds Bush pedestrian Bridge Redcliffe, London W12; entered by Shepherds Bush Improvement Group.
The Bedales Barnyard, Bedales School, Petersfield, Hampshire; entered by Outdoor Work Department, Bedales School.
Vivax Ware, Ware, Hertfordshire; entered by Vivax Ware Working Party.
Hemsworth Water Park, Hemsworth, West Yorkshire; entered by Hemsworth Town Council.
The Burnley Mechanics, Burnley, Lancashire; entered by Burnley Borough Council.
Prison and Walton Heritage Centre, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex; entered by the Prison and Walton Heritage Trust.
Community Call in, Ashill, Bedfordshire; entered by the Ashill Community Housing Co-operative.
Lea View House, Hackney, London E8; entered by Lea View House Tenants' Association.

HONOURABLE MENTIONS:
Spirit Community Hall, Rutland, Gloucestershire; entered by Spirit Community Association.
The Acorn Venture Urban Farm Community Garden, Kirby, Merseyside; entered by the Acorn Venture Association.
Queen Street Mill Project, Burnley, Lancashire; entered by Burnley Borough Council and Pennine Heritage.
Shoreditch Village, Tottenham, Liverpool; entered by the Shoreditch Housing Co-operative.
Proposed Workshop Units, Cowley, Oxfordshire; entered by Oxford New Work Trust.
Cain Street Development, London SE1; entered by Cain Street Community Builders.
Lea View House, Hackney, London E8; entered by Lea View House Tenants' Association.
The Edgware Centre, Broadbottom, Cheshire; entered by the Edgware Centre Trust.
The Edgware Centre, Broadbottom, Cheshire; entered by the Edgware Centre Trust.

Community Enterprise, a 24-page illustrated booklet describing how local groups are taking the initiative in shaping their own environment, will be published by *The Times* on July 16. It is being sponsored by the Gulbenkian Foundation which has provided grants of £10,000 to this year's Community Enterprise Award winners.

Copies may be obtained by sending an 18p stamped addressed envelope (9in by 6in) to: Community Enterprise, Dept JD1, the Beacon Press, 33 Cliffe High Street, Lewes, East Sussex BN1 2AN.

The A5 booklet is edited by Charles Kneivitt, architecture correspondent of *The Times*, and will include helpful information to community groups as well as details to some of this year's Community Enterprise projects.

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Pictures: Bill Warhurst

FOCUS



Bringing home the bacon: Cardiff City Farm thrives on a disused site

Farming the rubbish tip

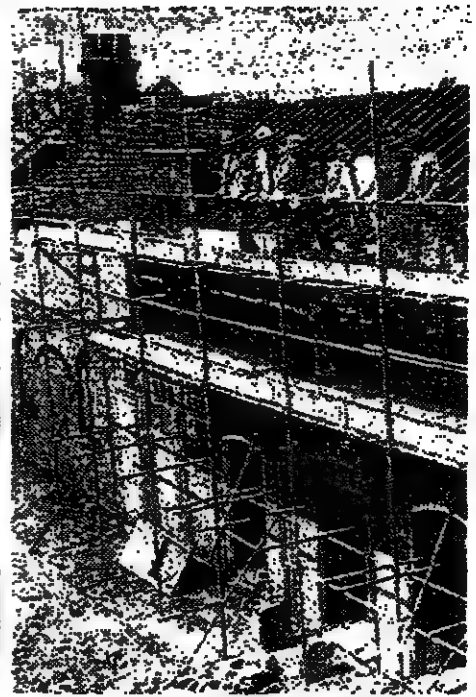
Environmental entries for the award scheme ranged from derelict sites transformed into gardens to regeneration of neighbourhoods.

In 1981 the Shoreditch Festival, a local group specialising in family entertainment, decided to do something about the dereliction in Hackney. With the help of Covent Garden Housing Projects Architects, it prepared a scheme for 150-176 Hoxton Street, and formed the Hoxton Trust. The quality and speed with which the trust has worked has attracted much private commercial investment.

Cardiff City Farm, the first urban farm in Wales, was started in 1978 by a group of local people wanting to reclaim and develop derelict land. With the help of a local architect a suitable site was found, a four-acre former refuse tip in Grangetown.



A new look in Hoxton Street, Hackney



The buildings they saved in Mortlake

Warehouses to workshops

In 1978 the people of Mortlake, in the London borough of Richmond, became concerned about the future of a group of dilapidated buildings the council was proposing to demolish. The Mortlake Community Association persuaded the council to save the buildings, and formulated a detailed brief to developers to provide workshops and studios for start-up firms, housing, a youth club, social facilities, a council depot and a riverside cafe. The project has come to fruition through a partnership between the architect-developers, Gillian Harwood and Philip Lancashire, and the association.

Community worker Mike Mould bought in 1980 Ouseburn, a disused whisky warehouse in Newcastle upon Tyne.



Jobless take the initiative

On site at the Barlanark housing co-operative in Glasgow, the Calvey Co-operative applied for funding through Glasgow District Council to the Scottish Development Department. Its tenacity paid when, after the original package was rejected, the Scottish Housing Corporation stepped in.

The co-operative is now responsible for the repair, internal alterations and environmental works involving 366 flats, comprising eight flats per close in four-storey tenement blocks. Construction costs are estimated at £5 million. Tenants will have a large measure of control of their living environment.



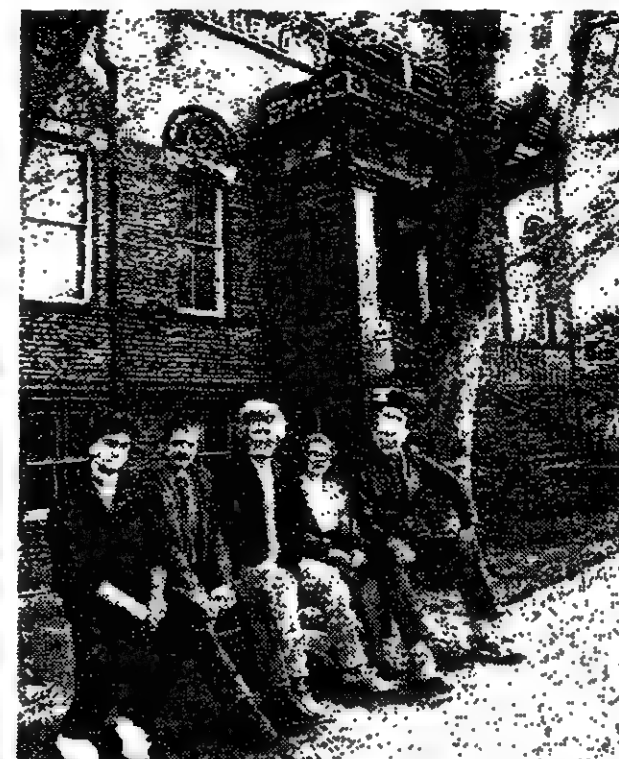
Builders, formerly unemployed, on the Bristol project

The assessors were most impressed by the close co-operation between Glasgow District Council, the steering committee and its professional advisers, McGurn Logan Dunca & Opler.

They said: "The reason this project is special is the nature of the problem it deals with, and the power of the solution for the regeneration of estates that only a handful of optimists could be committed to saving."

The Zenzele project in Bristol, visited by the Prince of Wales in April, was initiated in 1982 by a local JP, Stella Clarke, and a Project Full Employ worker, Tana Adebiyi. It enabled a group of young unemployed from the troubled St Pauls area of the city to build their own flats.

A committee of advisers was formed to work with the self-builders, to discuss all the issues ranging from programming and fund-raising to building design. Funding was ultimately obtained from the Housing Corporation, where-



Moving in on the unwanted

Residents of the Conway area of Birkenhead undertook a survey of the wasted resources, human and material, in their area, with help from Nottingham University's Education for Neighbourhood Change unit. With funding from Wirral borough council they visited 1,400 households and reported on every disused building.

After negotiation they secured Laird School of Art, a substantial Victorian building owned by the council but unoccupied for two years. The Laird Enterprise Trust Association was formed and, with the assistance of the Town and Country Planning Association and the Manpower Services Commission, a Community Programme was set up to undertake basic repairs and establish a centre for small enterprises which would cover the cost of overheads and make it financially self-supporting.

The repair work has gone ahead, under the supervision of a local firm of architects, and residents' enterprises are moving in. A potter, a school



The Tabernacle, North Kensington: Now it creates jobs

furniture repair service, a local artist, and a sandwich delivery service on the "flying buttie bike" are already in place.

The Tabernacle, a grade II listed building in North Kensington, west London, was built by an evangelical church in the nineteenth century. Today it stands in an area of multiple deprivation, with high unemployment, poor housing and low incomes.

The need for a community centre was recognised more than 20 years ago. In 1980 the local council agreed to let out the building on licence to an independent management committee elected by mem-

bers of the Tabernacle Community Association. The building now accommodates a youth club, art room, gymnasium, cafeteria, projection room, and a hall used for a crèche.

Its financial security is now secured through support from the council and charitable organisations, supplemented by income from bookings, events and the bar. Jobs have been created and local youths are trained with grants from the council and the Manpower Services Commission, under the Tabernacle Painting and Decorating Community Programme Scheme.

THOMAS LAURIE ASSOCIATES

We are pleased to have been involved with The Calvey Committee and wish the every success in this exciting community project.

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Bristol & West Building Society congratulates the Zenzele Self-Build Housing Association on their award-winning scheme.

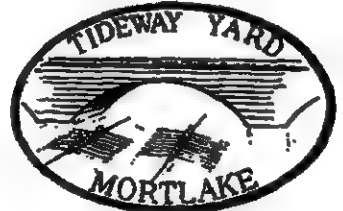
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are financing and building the award winning Tideway Yard, Mortlake, with Richmond Borough Council and the local community, creating Studios and Workshop available July 1986 - a Youth Club, Parks Department and Social Club and 18 new flats overlooking the last reach of the boatrace course available 1988.

Congratulations to our Architect, Philip Lancashire. Enquiries to Gillian Harwood.

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THE ARTS

Television
Mixed
reaction

Media fall-out from the Chernobyl disaster rained down last night with The Magonox Factor (Thames), TV Eye's report on the dodgy state of Britain's ageing nuclear reactors. Originally due for a thorough check-up after 20 years' service, more than one of the 18 first-generation stations is showing signs of having exceeded its shelf-life — or at least half-life. Meanwhile, in Mussolini's brave new town of Laffan, concern is being voiced over the health of a coal reactor exported from Britain, and there are dark allegations that the Government is exerting pressure on the Italians to stick with it.

One of the problems of the anti-nuclear lobby is that these power stations, ugly though they are, resemble anything but the apocalyptic funerals of their worst apprehensions. The stock library shot of Sellafield, for example, features sheep safely grazing in the foreground; the implied threat of irradiated lamb chops tends to get lost in the tranquillity of the scene: Palmes instead of Bikini.

In the shadow of this menace, we can but keep our fingers crossed — or wear green underclothes, or whatever it is we do to placate the Faces in our supposedly sceptical age. Before he faces the footlights, the actor Derek Jacobi says his nose 25 times — a rather bizarre admission freely offered to Susan Crosland in the first part of her essay on the contemporary state of superstition, Praise God (BBC2). Scepticism was represented by John Mortimer ("Mortimer doesn't crop up very much", he remarked drily of the average seance), while the case for the Unknown was put by a medium who claims among other things to be "a walking TV set" in touch with a Peruvian seer.

Making her television debut, Mrs Crosland wisely let her subjects speak for themselves but showed little sign of grasping the true richness of her material, particularly in her messy flitting with the notion of predestination. The real essence of the occult, of course, is that you see it when you believe it.

Martin Cropper

Cinema

Subverting the conventions in tough realism

Police (15)
Lumière; RenoirA Woman of Two (15)
Cannon Tottenham Court RoadStatic (15)
Electric ScreenCompromising Positions (15)
PlazaBlack Moon Rising (18)
ABC Edgware RoadLord of the Dance/Eréndira
ICA

Maurice Pialat's *Police* was made with a large budget (by French standards) and a lot of publicized acrimony. The conflict between Pialat, famous for his distaste for actors, and his female star Sophie Marceau was enthusiastically reported by the Press, and no doubt gives the colouring to Marceau's guarded, belligerent performance. Relations with the scriptwriter Catherine Breillat deteriorated to the point of litigation after Pialat called in new writers and eventually, it seems, improvised the scenario and the dialogue from day to day.

Schism is in the character of the film itself. The substance of the story is the stock-in-trade of every police film — the idea that police and criminals are creatures of the same mould, separated if at all by quite artificial social barriers. Gerard Depardieu (who seems to have worked amicably with Pialat on *Police* though their quarrels during the making of *L'Amour* were notori-

ous) plays the kind of tough Parisian cop who gets blood on his shirt when interrogating suspects. Nonetheless he moves easily amongst the Arab underworld which represents his principal quarry, cheerfully sleeps with the local whores and dines with the best criminal defence lawyer.

The development of an unlikely romance between the cop and the mistress of an Algerian drug-dealer — it is the woman's resistance to interrogation that first arouses his interest — is equally conventional. Pialat however subverts the conventions by the densely atmospheric realism with which he presents the milieu. The police station is a messy labyrinth whose denizens sustain a macho bonhomie and polite incoherence about one another's irregular methods of investigation. The Arab ghetto is a place enclosed in its own secrets, rites and loyalties. The two worlds have it in common that truth is rarely discovered and never expected.

The hero's romance is inevitably doomed by the chronic mendacity of the milieu and in particular of the young woman, played by Sophie Marceau. Gerard Depardieu manages to transcend the familiar conventions of the relationship and the character — the tough confidence which falls away bit by bit to expose the private loneliness and doubt. He has an easy skill as well as a massive screen presence, and is as compelling in the sardonic jollity of his professional activity as in the twitchy nervousness of his attempts to love. Pialat would have served him better though with a more purposeful scenario: after the muscular, neo-documentary first half of the film, it wanders fatally towards the end.

Even Depardieu's efforts cannot redeem *A Woman of Two*, a muddled comedy conceived and directed by Daniel Vigne, who last worked with the actor on a very different project, *The Return of Martin Guerre*. The premise is reasonably promising: Depardieu is a dedicated paleontologist who uncovers the remains of the earliest known Frenchwoman. His affections are thereafter torn three ways, between this prehistoric Venus, his mistress and a tricky American advertising executive (Sigourney

Easy skill, massive screen presence, compulsion in sadistic jollity: Gerard Depardieu as Mangin and Sophie Marceau full of guarded belligerence as Noria in *Police*

Weaver) whom he mistakes for the head of a beneficent American research foundation.

Vigne's script goes chasing off in all directions, introducing new characters and new plot-twists which are never followed up. Even a useful comic character like the irascible midwife who is the real foundation head (played by Dr Ruth Wertheimer) is taken up and dropped as casually and inconsequentially as some farcical business with a circus elephant.

It is wearisome in a way that *Stade*, for all its errors, is not. Even though it tends to shift direction and tone disconcertingly, this strange little fable marks a very promising debut for its 26-year-old director and writer Mark Romanek.

Keith Gordon, who also collaborated on the script, plays a mild young man who works in a religious requisites factory and collects the malformed reject crucifixes to hang on his wall. He has been working on a special television antenna intended to receive transmissions from Heaven, ever since his parents went there after a car crash. His disappointment at finding that he is the only one who can perceive the heavenly transmissions — everyone else sees only static — leads to a tragic-farce ending involving the hijacking of a busload of senior citizens. Meagre resources, this action and slow pace are offset by Romanek's invention and whimsical vision of life in an Arizona desert small town.

Hollywood has a remarkable capacity for squandering millions

on scripts that must have looked hopeless from the start. Frank Perry's *Compromising Positions* is adapted from her own novel by Susan Isaacs, who is far too fond of dialogue. It sets an elaborate murder mystery in a society of bored suburban wives (the victim is a dentist with wandering eye and hands) but does it at the level of Mabel the Girl Detective, with Susan Sarandon popping her eyes at the amateur sleuth, Raul Julia's embarrassed performance as the real detective does nothing to save the film from its own silliness.

It is more surprising to find John Carpenter, a party in the idiotic script of *Black Moon Rising*, directed by Harley Cokiss. The entangled plot has Tommy Lee Jones as a government-employed industrial private eye, variously embattled with police, rival agents and a massive car-stealing corporation operating from catcombs in a tower block. The narrative pivot is the opposition of high tech to high tech, which turns out to be remarkably ineffectual in dramatic terms: it is devastatingly unthrilling to watch each piece of electronic magic monotonously countered by the next.

On Saturdays and Sundays during the next two months the ICA is presenting lunchtime screenings of Richard Kohn's documentary *Lord of the Dance*, which records the annual Mani-Rimdu ritual and dance-drama in a Tibetan Buddhist monastery on the slopes of Everest. Allowing for the restraints of condensing three weeks of preparation

and ceremonial into a two-hour film, it is a thorough, painstaking and reverent record. Though its primary interest is likely to be for ethnographers and students of exotic dance, this glimpse of the gentle, self-absorbed society, so distant from our own, has a mesmerizing fascination.

The regular evening shows at the ICA have Eréndira, in which the expatriate Brazilian director Ruy Guerra makes a bold attempt to bring to the screen the characteristic "magic realism" of the Nobel Prize-winning writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez. From the start intended for the screen, the story eventually became the *Innocent Eréndira* episode of Marquez's noted multi-part novel *100 Years of Solitude*.

The orphan Eréndira (Claudia Ohana), enslaved by her monstrous old grandmother (Irene Papas), accidentally burns down the house. Grandmother philosophically decides that Eréndira must submit herself to lifelong prostitution in order to pay for the damage. The beautiful and passive child proves magnificently successful at the job, until the day young Ulysses comes along to save her from Granny's evil spell. While each individual reader must decide whether Guerra's visions are equal to Marquez's, the film does create its own integral world of tangible irreality, with the invaluable contribution of Irene Papas's grotesque old witch and the archetypal innocents of Claudia Ohana and Oliver Wehe.

David Robinson

Rock

Frankie Miller
Half Moon, Putney

With the best will in the world it could hardly be said that Frankie Miller is an original talent, and his erratic history of successes, near-misses and outright failures stems largely from his questionable judgement in writing and arranging suitable material to perform. Of his talent as a traditional heavy rock vocalist there can be no doubt, but Seventies hits like "Be Good to Yourself" and "Darlin'" proved too tasteful for the Metal audience, while his style as a performer has been too heavy and unfashionable for the mainstream rock market.

The heavyweight band behind him, Phil Taylor (former Motorhead drummer), Brian Robertson (former Thin Lizzy guitarist) and Chrissie Stewart (former Graham Bonnet bassist), wasted no time in laying into a rock-steady mid-tempo riff while Miller came on, rolled up his sleeves and settled down to the evening's business. The riff turned out to be "Take Me to the River", an Al Green song popularized by Talking Heads, but which ended up, like all the pieces in the set, sounding like a slightly modernized Free song.

Indeed Miller's voice, diction and phrasing were so uncannily like that of Free's erstwhile vocalist Paul Rodgers, and the music was so consistently of the same unheeded muscular thrust that typified Free's performances, that one almost began to wonder when they would start playing "All Right Now" and have done with it.

But gradually numbers like "I'd Lie to You for Your Love" and the somewhat boastful "That's How Long My Love Is" pulled the performance into a more jaunty rock 'n' roll idiom. Stewart played his bass with dependable cheer, as Robertson chuckled over cocky guitar solos and Taylor kept his head down. Miller towelled himself after each song as if he had just emerged from a shower; and, as the temperature and volume rose by dizzying degrees, the crowd shuffled with increasing animation on the sticky carpet.

It was great pub rock entertainment, but one wondered how long Miller and musicians like these can afford to play this kind of venue.

David Sinclair

Concerts
Genuine
giftsNash Ensemble
Wigmore Hall

The contemporary composing scene is of course knee-deep in propaganda, to the extent that it is both a pleasure and a relief when a much-vaunted individual's work really is as good as the attendant publicity makes it out to be. First impressions suggest that Simon Holt's *Canciones*, premiered in this concert, are something yet better than that — brilliantly conceived even by his own standards, and technically a class apart from most of his contemporaries. Simple enough, really: there is no substitute for talent.

The three songs continue Holt's preoccupation with the poetic world of Federico Gar-

cia Lorca; the second is one of Lorca's ballad-like texts, its vivid allusive imagery similar to that of the anonymous first and third ones. Holt's music for all three is remarkable for its penetrating sharpness of focus — the contrast between violent, convulsive bursts of activity and answering moments of frozen stillness is extreme, disturbing and (in this sense anyway) authentically Spanish.

The Lorca setting itself features a spellbinding range of ideas, such as a dialogue in its recurring refrain between the mezzo-soprano soloist (here Linda Hirst) and the "caballito negro", the little black horse of Lorca's poem, personified by an elaborate part for solo viola (Roger Chase). The Nash Ensemble played with their usual flair under Lionel Friend's direction.

Not that the rest of the evening was exactly short on substance. The evocative sounds of George Crumb's *Vox Baladeae* for cello and piano (derived — most beautifully — from the underwater "singing" of the hump-

back whale) were offset by the chiselled outlines of Copland's *Piano Variations*, which Ian Brown shaded in with some nonchalantly superb playing. Samuel Barber's *Dover Beach* for voice and string quartet was a sophisticated contrast with the inspired craziness of Charles Ives's *Piano Trio*.

Malcolm Hayes

LMP/Glover
Elizabeth Hall

Edging her way, as she put it in the programme, into a more recent repertoire for the London Mozart Players, Jane Glover teamed their sponymous composer with Britten, and reminded us how startling the latter was at the age of 19 in his *Sinfonietta*, Op. 1. A student work it was, but not the kind that plays itself by any means, and the originality of thought that went into it was reflected in the keenly poised performance of single wind instruments and strings.

It followed Heather Harper's singing of *Les Illuminations* in the only soprano account of these Rimbaud settings that I have heard capture their elusive spirit. The ecstatic line-drawing of "Marine", the wealth of *parlando* character in "Parade" and the beautifully soft octave drop at the end of "Phrase" were randomly noted tokens of Miss Harper's sensibility to words and music, making her recent appointment as direc-

tor of singing studies at the Britten-Pears School more than welcome.

She also sang two Mozart arias with that feeling for style and brightness of tone which characterized so many long-remembered performances before she retired from the opera stage. If neither was quite as passionately expressed as it might once have been, the voice itself is still very much in bloom, and commanded every bit of the respect of which the words themselves spoke in "Alma grande", K578.

Miss Glover tailored responsive instrumental ensemble to match the singer for both composers, and left her five string principals and two horn-players to their own devices in Mozart's *F major Divertimento*, K247. More varied character in the opening movement, and the florid violin line in the Adagio needed a lift, but the overall elegance became spiked with a likeable dash of impudence in the finale.

Noël Goodwin

● Dance Theatre of Harlem returns to London for a two-week season at the Coliseum beginning on July 1. The programmes show the company in a variety of choreographic styles ranging from the classical *Giselle* to the erotic spectacle of *Bambú*, based on the story of the voodoo deity Baron Samedi.

Theatre
Alert exhilarationA Chorus of
Disapproval
Lyric

At the National Theatre last August and now in this superbly recast production, Alan Ayckbourn's play supplies one of those precious occasions when theatre-going ceases to be a passive occupation.

From its opening — with the English theatre's most celebrated finale — through every laceratingly comic manoeuvre relating the private lives of a Yorkshire amateur opera group to the plot of *The Beggar's Opera*, the piece keeps you in a state of alert exhilaration. Attention constantly shifts between the lives of the characters and the wizardry of the structure, and between jokes at the expense of these affluent citizens passing themselves off as artists and highwaymen and the beauty they create whenever they launch into Gay's songs.

To a rare degree even for this author the effect depends largely on a sense that the whole thing may collapse at any moment, particularly in the case of the central character, Guy, a total nonentity, paralyzed with shyness, who

nevertheless makes it through the operatic ranks to the star role and picks up an offstage Polly Lucy.

One point about Guy is that he is a white sheet on which the other characters inscribe their own fantasies. As Jim Norton plays him, despite his gauche mackintosh figure and primly closed knees, he does carry a sense of secretiveness which could be mistaken for suppressed passion or knowledge of some vital business information.

His real secret is that he longs to act, and here Mr Norton bursts marvellously out of his shell. The cramped stance and curate's smile give way to the rash self-display of someone who has been making faces in the mirror all his life. And in one sad message of the play that, however he may develop from crude pantomime to swashbuckling elegance, mastery of the stage is no guarantee against humiliation and disaster in private life.

He is wonderfully partnered by Colin Blakely as the group's Welsh director, first seen breaking into Guy's audition with a song he cannot resist singing himself. It is a case of paralysis meeting impetuous spontaneity, and Blakely plays it with volcanic emotional range, sinking to his knees in mock-Roman suicides at times of despair, bellowing abuse at the company before showering them with paternal affection; but, outside this theatrical obsession, a guileless innocent who responds with utter bewilderment to finding himself stabbed in the back. Polly Hemmings, David Cardy and Moira Redmond are conspicuous among a company whom Ayckbourn has directed with a comic precision that brings even the props to life.

Irving Wardle

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DEPARDIEU
SOPHIE
MARCEAU

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Delay in inquiry

The results of the Neill inquiry into the regulation of the Lloyd's insurance market will be delayed — probably until October — because there is more evidence available than had been anticipated. This independent inquiry, headed by Sir Patrick Neill, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, was expected to be completed before the summer Parliamentary recess in July.

Leyland Bus tender date

BL has asked The Laird Group, Aveling Barford and a Leyland Bus management consortium, all of whom are interested in acquiring Leyland Bus, to tender for the entire business by June 26, after which the BL board will make a recommendation to the Government, which is the company's majority shareholder.

Mexican hope

The Federal Reserve Board Governor, Mr. Manuel Johnson, said in Washington that he was fairly encouraged about negotiations with Mexico over its debt problem. The Mexican Government had done a lot more than people gave them credit for in adjusting to falling oil prices, he said.

Finlay fall

Pre-tax profits at James Finlay, the international trader and plantations group, fell from £37.9 million to £8.3 million on turnover down 18 per cent to £194 million. The dividend is maintained at 4.15p. *Times*, page 23

Shorrock bid

Shorrock, which fits security systems, is being taken over for £33 million by BET, the industrial services group. The company, which came to the stock market in April last year, made pre-tax profits of £1.8 million on turnover of £16.9 million last year. The board is backing the bid, and shares finished 17p higher at 130p.

Stake raised

Siebe, acting in concert with Kleinwort Benson, has raised its stake in APV to 19.3 per cent, including the 0.8 per cent acceptances received for its £214 million bid.

£7.6m TI deal

TI Group is paying £7.6 million for the United States-based Alco Standard Corporation's half-share in Abar Ipsen, which manufactures heat-treatment equipment in the US and Europe.

Stake bought

The £1.9 billion battle for Woolworth has switched to the stock market. The group's financial advisers have bought large blocks of shares to keep them from the bidders, Dixons. More than a million Woolworth shares have been bought at 805p and another 250,000 at 793p. Last night, Woolworth said Dixons bid was "just a relocation exercise for Currys and Dixons".

Government is accused of misleading on tin crisis

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

The row over responsibility for the tin crisis intensified yesterday as the Government's latest explanation of its role in the affair was heavily criticized by metal traders and by the Commons trade and industry committee. Both parties accused the Government of concealing information and of publishing misleading facts. The select committee is pressing for a debate before the recess on the rights of Commons committees to be given information by the Government.

Mr Kenneth Warren, chairman of the select committee, said: "The 1982 agreement was a time bomb which was bound to go off sometime. A crisis was inevitable from the start of the tin agreement."

The tin crisis broke in October last year when the International Tin Council, which was supposed to support world tin prices, announced it had run out of money. Tin prices collapsed

and the ITC was left with gross debts of £900 million. Britain is one of the 22 country members of the ITC.

In its reply to a heavily critical select committee report on the crisis, the Government alleged that the Bank of England warned the London Metal Exchange and metal brokers that the ITC's finances were precarious. The Government says it tried to find out what was happening at the ITC but was thwarted by the council's rules.

The report says: "The Bank, which was in close touch with Government throughout, advised the LME (initially on an informal basis) that it should not count on the ITC member governments standing behind the ITC if the buffer stock manager were ever unable to meet his commitments."

It goes on to say that the LME was formally warned in February 1984 and continued: "Furthermore, DTI delegates to ITC meetings were accom-



Jacques Lion: report says he should have given warning

panied by LME representatives from the beginning of the agreement until the crisis of October 24, 1985; these representatives had substantially the same information as was available to the council's delegates."

Mr Jacques Lion, chairman of the LME board, declined to comment until he had read the report. But LME sources re-

acted angrily, pointing out that trade representatives were asked to leave ITC meetings as soon as finance was discussed.

In the next paragraph the government report says: "At his meeting with the LME in June 1985, the DTI official concerned was therefore repeating warnings already given by the Bank of England. These warnings were known to brokers, though not all heeded them. It appears, however, that the LME chairman did not pass this warning on."

Metal trade sources claim that this meeting was about the coming seventh tin agreement, not about the current sixth agreement. Mr Warren said: "The government did not tell the committee about the Bank of England warning. We regret that the Government was unable to supply information critical to the inquiry."

But the Government did agree with the committee that the tin agreement was dead

More jobs to go at Westland

By Claire Dobie

Further job losses at Westland, the rescuee helicopter company, are likely this year. The company, partly owned by Sikorsky and Fiat, says cost-cutting is now its main priority. The chairman, Sir John Cuckney, said that resolution of the company's main problems would "require patience and determination" by the board and workforce. "There is a declining defence budget at home, an intensely competitive market abroad and a need to become cost efficient."

In the 12 months to March 31 the number of employees fell by 1,040 to 10,500. The next round of redundancies is expected to be on a smaller scale. The issue of redundancy notices would aggravate industrial relations problems at Westland, where nearly 2,000 people have been operating at overtime since October.

Westland's yesterday announced that pre-tax profits rose from £4.8 million to £7.8 million in the six months to March 31.

Sir John Cuckney said that the company was on an improving trend. The helicopter and customer support division reduced its losses from £1.9 million to £500,000. It is expected to be in profit before the end of the financial year. *Times*, page 23

BL changes its name to Rover

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

BL, the state-owned motor manufacturer, is changing its name to Rover in an effort to project a public image more in keeping with its radically changed financial circumstances.

It is the third change of name the corporation has undergone in a turbulent and often troubled 18-year history. The change of name is carefully timed to herald next month's launch of the Rover 800 series, an executive car designed to replace the Rover large saloon, and a product on which the group is pinning considerable hope.

The company emphasized that the new corporate image will not affect the names of any of its vehicles or dealers. The National Coal Board also changed its name recently to British Coal.

Offer of securities in office building

By Judith Huntley

Goldman Sachs, the American finance house, and Baring Brothers, the merchant bank, are offering securities for sale in Billingsgate, the £79 million City of London freehold office development owned by S&W Berisford, the commodity broker, and jointly developed with London & Edinburgh Trust.

It is the first time that securities in a single commercial property have been offered for sale in Britain.

Billingsgate is a 185,000-sq-ft building. It will be occupied by Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank, which is paying a rent of £5 million a year for a 35-year lease with a review every five years. The former fish market was sold separately to Citicorp for £10 million. The underwriting banks have set up a single asset property company, Billingsgate City Securities, which will offer deep discount bonds and preference shares, listed in Luxembourg, for sale in the development.

An associate of S&W Berisford will have all the ordinary shares in BCS. These shares are not listed but may be sold privately. Goldman Sachs and Baring will make a secondary market in the bonds and preference shares in London, and they are making a 20-year commitment to it. The terms of the offer are

£52.5 million nominal 6 per cent deep discount bonds with a 20-year maturity and with a fixed yield of 1.15 per cent over gilts, representing 60 per cent of the total capital raised. The yield to maturity is put at 10.11 per cent, which compares with a recent debenture issue from Rosehaugh Greycoat Estates, a City developer, of 10.08 per cent.

There will be an issue of 25.79 million cumulative preference shares at 100p a share with an initial dividend of 5.9 per cent. The initial yield on the building is 6.2 per cent.

Future dividends are linked to rental income from the offices which could now be worth £6 million a year. The shares' capital value is a percentage of the building's value, giving the investor the equivalent of a freehold investment.

Management costs are not deducted from rental income so that the dividend is calculated on a gross basis.

Preference shareholders can demand that the building be sold and BCS be wound up in the fifteenth year. The value of the building at that time will be established by outside valuers.

It has now been valued by Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks, the firm of chartered surveyors, which will also manage it for the company.

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Burmah in oil and gas sale

Burmah Oil, which began life 100 years ago drilling for oil on the banks of the Irrawaddy in central Burma, yesterday agreed to sell substantially the whole of its oil and gas interests to Premier Consolidated Oilfields. In return Burmah will take a 25 per cent stake in Premier through the issue of new shares plus \$80,000.

The disposal values Burmah's oil and gas subsidiaries at £19.6 million and is in line with the company's strategy of concentrating on Castrol and specialty chemicals. In 1985 oil and gas production accounted for just 12 per cent of Burmah's trading profits. The package includes Burmah's only significant oil-producing assets — its stakes in the declining North Sea Thistle and Deveron fields — and exploration interests in 19 British offshore and 20 onshore licences, and in fields in the US and Colombia.

In the first six months of 1986 Burmah's oil and gas subsidiaries made trading losses of £1.5 million compared with profits of £13.1 million for the whole of 1985. Burmah's oil and gas interests in Pakistan, held through an associated company, are not included in the package.

Premier yesterday announced a £100,000 fall in net profits to £3.5 million for the year to March 31.

P&O wins 95% of Stock Conversion

By Our City Staff
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation's £402 million bid for Stock Conversion, the property company, became unconditional yesterday with 95.3 per cent of shareholders accepting. But it was the cash element which attracted them — 67 per cent of the acceptances were for the 720p per share cash alternative.

Barclays Merchant Bank and Hambros Bank, which twice underwrote the P&O bid, used the company's buyout share price to slightly improve the cash offer, a move which resulted in Stock Conversion's board recommending acceptance. The paper offer was for £4 nominal of deferred P&O stock for every three ordinary shares. That, allied with the improved cash offer, valued Stock Conversion at 768p a share.

Mr Walker said yesterday: "The present board, headed by Sir Denis Rooke, is immensely strong and capable and I intend that all existing members, including the chairman, should have a place on the board of the successor company."

"As we approach privatization the succession to Mr Jewers will be of obvious concern to investors and I would like to make it clear now that such is the strength of the corporation's senior management that a very able and well qualified replacement has already been identified to take over the very important role."

Walker selects 'unchanged' British Gas management

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday gave the management team at British Gas a vote of confidence, announcing that it would lead the industry into the private sector.

Sir Denis Rooke, who is aged 62 and whose contract of appointment expires on June 30, has been officially re-appointed. The decision had been expected and will leave British Gas with a chairman who is noted for his robust management style and reputation for putting the interests of the industry and its customers before short-term Government demands.

Sir Denis fought off Government attempts to break up the gas industry and privatize it on a piecemeal basis. It is largely because of his — at times — obstinate resistance to suggestions that profitable sectors such as the showroom network should be sold off separately while losing-making

areas such as emergency servicing should be left in the public sector that the gas industry remained as one unit.

The one battle which Sir Denis lost was over the Government's insistence that its North Sea oil interests, as opposed to its gas interests, should be binned off to form the nucleus of the £500 million private sector Enterprise Oil.

British Gas also lost its half share in Britain's biggest onshore oilfield at Wytch Farm, but it has since made it clear that, once it is in the private sector, it will move back into the oil business. The spectre of British Gas, armed with its massive cash resources and striding through the City on the takeover trail of some of the smaller independent oil companies, has caused some concern.

The only change in the management team is that Mr Allan Sutcliffe will succeed over the very important role."

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The brave new world of Billingsgate

Baring Brothers and Goldman Sachs's decision to be first in the market for a new kind of security — an office building in the City of London — is a brave step in uncharted territory. The property industry has been building up to this for some time, arguing that there is a need for more liquidity in an investment market which has seen a distinct lack of interest from institutional purchasers worried about lacklustre performance and large illiquid investments.

The Baring Brothers/Goldman Sachs vehicle, a single-asset property company offering deep discount bonds and preference shares, albeit listed in Luxembourg, has the virtue of being simple, easily understood and not requiring the expensive establishment of a new secondary market.

The merchant banks will maintain a secondary market in London for the life of the bond which should give investors essential liquidity and dealing spread. The initial yield on Billingsgate, the new glass offices being sold for SW Berisford, the commodity broker, is put at a reasonable 6.2 per cent. Investors are being asked to pay a small premium for preference shares on which the initial dividend is 5.9 per cent, for the privilege of having a stake in a building which they could not afford to buy outright. This compares with a recent yield of 2.31 per cent on shares in Wates City of London Properties, the company entirely comprised of City offices, the nearest comparable.

Alternative ideas for selling stakes in large expensive developments put forward by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Mr John Barkshire's Mercantile House, and County Bank with Richard Ellis require the creation of a new secondary market. In the former two instances, a change in the law is also needed.

Goldman Sachs and Baring Brothers appear to have got the vehicle right but what of its payoff? Billingsgate (not including the former fish market earlier sold to Citicorp for £10 million) will net SW Berisford £59 million, money it will be glad to see. The City office market is booming ahead of big bang and Billingsgate could probably now be let for considerably more than the £5 million a year rent agreed in 1984 with its tenant, Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank. The same may not be true of Princess House, Berisford's refurbishment of a 1960s office block which may be sold in the same way as Billingsgate if that is successful.

Investors must be aware that City office rents are still under half the level they were in 1973 in real terms, albeit growing fast and that big bang could result in a continuing demand for huge amounts of space or that it could peter out, leaving little room for future rental growth in large developments. The quality of buildings sold by whatever form of investment device is

crucial to the success of such a market. The possibility of selling securities or units in single buildings, whether they be offices or retail developments, should not be looked upon by owners as a way of ridding themselves of the less than best while keeping prime property in their portfolios. The dictum Caveat Emptor should apply.

Jobs pessimism

The continuing if modest rise in the underlying rate of unemployment this year is undoubtedly puzzling the Government and especially Lord Young. The main trouble is that, enterprise culture or no, the rate of job creation is not as high as hoped. That can be put down to lower growth in the economy, but the comprehensive new study by Sir Austin Bide's Occupations Study Group, which has quizzed more than 3,000 employers about their forecasts to the year 1990, suggests longer-term reasons.

Bigger employers in particular are now wedded to jobless growth — squeezing more from less — rather than outright expansion. This study also emphasizes more than previous ones how much of the expansion of small businesses is a direct replacement for jobs in larger firms, either by sub-contracting or competition. Moreover, the process of job reduction by new working methods and technologies remains the employers' favourite method of improving competitiveness.

There is also some suggestion that takeover fever is costing jobs that a more determined application of merger policy might retain.

The OSG study gives broadly similar answers to the exercise, based on macro-economic models and produced by the Warwick University Institute of Employment Research last autumn, but it is even more gloomy for the Government. Overall, it forecasts a loss of jobs instead of stability chiefly because it envisages greater job losses in manufacturing, agriculture and transport and communication because of the effect of labour-saving technologies and working methods, areas where the employer-based forecasts might be expected to have the biggest edge. It also foresees an even greater switch from full-time employment in production industries to part-time employment in services. If this is correct, given the Department of Employment's own estimates of growth in the labour force, unemployment would reach 3.9 million by 1990 on present policies and measures. The straw for Lord Young to grasp is that, however sophisticated, such studies cannot fully allow for an explosion of new businesses that fail to go bust in the accustomed numbers. That, however, is strictly a straw. Sir Austin's well-intentioned exercise, studiously non-political and, eschewing any recommendations is, partly for those reasons, likely to prove highly political in its impact, and hard to dismiss.

Unit Trust performance for the twelve months to 1st June.

Trust	Percentage increase in value	Position in sector
Japan	+74.0	8th
European	+69.4	10th
Pacific	+60.3	4th
Worldwide		
Recovery	+54.0	3rd
International	+53.8	4th
Income & Growth	+43.8	2nd
U.K.	+28.5	31st
American	+24.3	7th
Practical	+20.1	4th
High Income	+16.2	15th

Planned Savings, offer to bid, income reinvested, L6.86.

Above we show the performance of all ten of our unit trusts, eight of which are in the top half of the overall performance table.

For further details call 01-489 1078. Or write to: Oppenheimer, 66 Cannon Street, EC4N 6AE.



A member company of the Mercantile House Group.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York
Dow Jones 1840.02 (+8.05)
Tokyo
Nikkei Dow 17131.22 (+34.77)
Hong Kong
Hang Seng 1752.79 (+1.43)
Amsterdam
Amsterdams Gen 287.2 (+1.1)
Sydney
Sydney AO 1218.6 (-8.8)
Frankfurt
Commerzbank 1977.2 (-25.1)
Brussels
General 504.32 (-18.28)
Paris
CAC 345.8 (-1.1)
Zurich
SKA General 512.50
London closing prices Page 28

CURRENCIES

London
£/\$ 1.5265
£/DM 2.3667
£/Sfr 2.7806
£/FFr 10.7227
£/Yen 252.84
£/Indr 76.1
New York
\$/£ 0.6554
DM/\$ 0.6325
Sfr/\$ 0.7687
FFr/\$ 10.3363
Yen/\$ 236.24
Indr/\$ 7.52

INTEREST RATES

London
Bank Base 10%
3-month interbank 9 1/4%
3-month eligible bills 9 1/4%
buying rate
US
Prime Rate 8.50%
Federal Funds 5 1/2%
3-month Treasury Bills 6.25-6.24%
30-year bonds 9 1/2-9 1/2

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISER:
Newport 4820 (+80)
Caffins 2430 (+100)
Western Motor 1130 (+130)
Cocalt 1040 (+110)
Wemyss Int 6100 (+300)
Jarmie Ferguson 810 (+310)
Burgess 2650
Parker Hattley 6020 (+100)
Westland 850 (+150)
Bodycote 2880 (+280)
Anson 1350 (+130)
Barr & Wallace 1250 (+100)
Hazelwood 8480 (+200)
Penland 2520 (+500)
Amber Industrial 4800 (+80)
Pearson 5130 (+100)
DPT Group 1780 (+110)
Thermal Scientific 4800 (+100)
Glaxo 10850 (+520)
FALLS:
Reddits 9070 (-150)
Standard Chartered 7820 (-160)
Consolidated Gold 4240 (-180)
RT Zinc 8240 (-180)
Blue Circle 6250 (-250)
Pilkington 4120 (-130)

GOLD

London
AM \$347.95 pm \$348.35
close \$347.00-347.50 (2227.25)
New York
Comex \$348.20-348.20



Obviously our shareholders have been celebrating.

And who could blame them?

As you can see from the figures above all three divisions of Allied-Lyons made record pre-tax profits.

Overall pre-tax profits increased by 23% to £269.5 million.

Earnings per share from operations rose by 31%. And dividends were up 27%.

Ample cause for a knees-up in anyone's book. Especially as the value of Allied-Lyons shares has already quadrupled since 1981.

That's way ahead of inflation, the FT. Ordinary Share Index and the FT. Brewers and Distillers Index. Heady stuff by any standards.

Allied-Lyons
GOING ON GROWING

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Streamlining is correct medicine for Beecham

Beecham yesterday unveiled its long-awaited strategic review of operations. It intends to concentrate on its core businesses in health products and personal care.

The corollary of this is that several unrelated or unprofitable businesses will go. It appears that more than 50 potential purchasers have expressed an interest in the home improvements products business, the largest of the operations to be sold. This is a collection of several companies in activities ranging from adhesives to floorcoverings. DAP and Roberts, acquired in 1983 and 1984 respectively for a total of \$150 million (£100 million), form the biggest part of this division.

The Germaine Montell cosmetics and fragrances business in the US, which has been making a loss since 1981, is to be sold. Also up for sale is the Findlater Mackie Todd wine business, with its Findlater's Scotch whisky and Todd's gin. Its agency agreements with Campari and Remy Martin will limit the range of acceptable partners.

The preliminary results to March 1986, also announced yesterday, confirmed the need for action. Pretax profit was flat: £303.8 million compared with £299.8 million in the previous year. Turnover was up 13.7 per cent to £2.6 billion.

The contribution to trading profit of £24 million attributable to the acquisition of the Northcliff Thayer over-the-counter medicines business was more than offset by adverse currency movements of £27 million. Stripping out these two items, organic growth in 1985-86 was 3 per cent. Over-the-counter medicines showed the fastest growth rate of 38 per cent.

Beecham will be concentrating on the businesses it knows best. It will speed up the development and launch of new drugs, principally by investing in shortening the clinical trials stage. On the consumer products side, it will step up marketing expenditure.

The businesses earmarked for disposal will be sold as soon as possible, but the benefits will be seen in 1987 rather than in 1986. For this year, James Cook, analyst at the stockbroker Wood Mac-

kenzie, forecasts pretax profit of £330 million. This includes a full year from Northcliff Thayer, and assumes further adverse currency movements and substantial rationalization costs above the line.

The shares are on a probable multiple of 16, which fairly reflects the potential of the group. Nevertheless, there will be considerable interest over the next year as disposals and rationalizations are announced, beginning with today's expected announcement on the soft drinks business.

Westland

Westland is getting on better in the investment community than it did in the political arena. Confusion and uncertainty has given way to confidence and optimism since the Sikorsky and Fiat reconstruction.

That at least is how the City saw Westland yesterday, when the shares rose 15p to 86p. The interim figures, however, contained little to support new buying.

Profits were up from £4.8 million to £7.8 million before tax for the six months to March 31. But a £4 million cut to £2.5 million in research, development and launch costs accounts for all that increase and more. Trading profits were down.

The company said it was on an improving trend but it has to reduce costs still further.

New orders are few, though work on the EH101, the naval helicopter under development in conjunction with Agusta of Italy, is continuing.

The company claims to have a debt to equity ratio of only 40 per cent but it includes only long-term debt in its calculations. Total borrowings are thought to exceed shareholders' funds.

The second half will benefit from the delivery of 21 Westland 30/40 helicopters to India, enabling the company to write back £10 million.

Until the company cuts costs further and wins new orders, little can be said for the shares.

James Finlay

Despite James Finlay's efforts to diversify, the tea price remains the overwhelming influence on the company's

financial performance. Last year, the Kenyan crop reached record levels and Bangladesh was substantially ahead.

But the average tea price dropped to half the previous year's and the contribution from plantations divied from almost £25 million to £2 million, including £2 million of losses from Bangladesh where the tea season coincided with the worst prices. Tea trading also suffered, and was down by more than £1 million.

As if that were not enough, last year also saw a halving in the oil price and Finlay's energy-related interests collapsed into losses. The Seaforth offshore supply vessels suffered from the overcapacity in the North Sea while the oil and gas-producing interests in Britain and the United States were unprofitable at the lower prices. Together, these activities contributed losses of £3 million, compared with profits of £1.3 million in 1984.

Against this background, the timing would have been right for Finlay's other activities to surge ahead, but this was not to be. The banking and finance division slumped from £2.5 million to £333,000.

The reasons were unquantified but "substantial" provisions at St. Lock in Australia and a fall in Finlay's trading, manufacturing and merchandising activities from £8 million to £5 million. Only the confectionery and beverage manufacturing sector managed to improve its performance, up by 15 per cent to £3.2 million. At least the company maintained its dividend.

The outlook for the full year is still uncertain. Tea prices have firmed and it is conceivable that the drought across northern India will lead to a supply shortfall when the higher-quality teas come on the market.

The shares, down 4p at 77p, are at a substantial discount to the revealed assets of 126.4p but the historic p/e ratio of 14 and the 7.7 per cent yield already anticipated doubled profits this year. Now would be the time for a bidder to enter the fray.

Falling that, Finlay's fortunes are in the lap of Sheikh Yammazi and the weather gods.

COMPANY NEWS

● **STAVELEY INDUSTRIES:** Total payment 17.5p (15.5p) for the 52 weeks to March 29, 1986. Turnover £175.92 million (£185.58 million). Pretax profit £10.84 million (£8.27 million). Earnings per share, net basis, 53.1p (39.5p) and nil basis, 44.2p (37.2p).

● **CAFFYNS:** Total dividend 3.5p (4.3p) for the year to March 31, 1986. Turnover £107.91 million (£92.57 million). Pretax profit £638,000 (£525,000). Earnings per share 13.39p (10.28p). The board reports that the outlook for the current year is encouraging.

● **BROWNLEE:** Total dividend unchanged at 4p for the year to March 31, 1986. Turnover £28.95 million (£34.55 million). Profit, before tax and extraordinary items, £891,000 (£2.64 million). Earnings per share 4.1p (9.3p).

● **AMBER INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS:** Total payment 2.5p (6p) for the year to March 31, 1986. Turnover £8.95 million (£7.08 million). Pretax profit £968,000 (£696,000). Earnings per share 22.2p (13.9p).

● **EDONIA INVESTMENTS:** Total dividend 5p (4p) for the year to March 31, 1986. Turnover £11.03 million (£9.5 million). Pretax profit £8.37 million (£6.63 million). Earnings per share 5.73p (4.53p).

● **STERLING INDUSTRIES:** Total dividend 2.75p (2.25p) for the year to March 31, 1986. Turnover £8.17 million (£6.86 million). Pretax profit £858,000 (£590,000). Earnings per share 4.23p (3.11p).

● **BRITISH LAND:** Building contracts have been agreed with G and T Crampton for the development of the 360,000 sq ft St. Stephen's Green shopping centre in the centre of Dublin, in association with Power Securities of Dublin. This £250 million development will include a 700-space, multi-storey car park and has been financed locally. The covered centre will be completed by the autumn of 1988.

● **HARRISONS MALAYSIAN PLANTATIONS:** Year to March 31, 1986. Second interim 7 sen. The board will propose a final of 7 sen, which would make 20 sen (against a total of 30 sen last time). Pretax profit MS129.36 million (£32 million), against MS194.95 million (£M\$1,062.29 million). Earnings per share 18.7 sen (29.1 sen).

Dee fears institutions may ignore Fine Fare placing

By Michael Clark

Fears that the Dee Corporation's massive vendor-placing to finance the acquisition of Fine Fare supermarkets may be given the cold shoulder by institutions is being treated seriously by Dee's chairman, Mr Alec Monk.

Last night, he was addressing a seminar arranged by the Microsystems Group, which came to the USM in January at 127p. It has just been awarded the contract to supply London Transport with its Wayfarer system of meters to log season tickets and bus passes. Having seen pretax profits leap from £148,000 to £1.39 million in the past four years, the market is looking for another big jump this time round. The shares, unchanged at 143p, still look good value.

James Capel, the broker, to try and convince fund managers that they should support the deal. But the hard-pressed institutions are starting to take a firm line with companies and are becoming choosy about the number of fund-raising exercises they are willing to underwrite.

Too many of them are now finding that their liquidity is being stretched to the limit and that may soon be forced to sell part of their portfolios to meet underwriting obligations. Most of them will require all the spare cash available to subscribe for new issues such as the Trustee Savings Bank, British Gas and Royal Ordnance, which are due later this year.

Dee's brokers now look as though they might be hard put to find a home for all those new shares unless the market price can manage some drastic improvement over the next few days. It closed another 1p lower at 225p last night.

As expected, most Stock Conversion shareholders decided to opt for the 720p cash alternative following the Pearson and Orlowski's agreed bid for the property group.

At least 67 per cent of the 70 million new shares issued to help finance the deal have now been left with the underwriters. Hoare Govett, the broker, is expected to place the rump of the issue later today. P&O dipped another 5p to 513p.

Elsewhere, prices were looking a little steadier after this week's shake-out which has wiped £6,000 million from the value of quoted shares. A few cheap buyers resulted in a firm start to trading, but prices soon ran out of steam.

The FT 30 Index, which was 10.6 up earlier in the day, eventually closed only 3.0 up at 1,304.1. The broader-based FT-SE 100 also had its early lead cut and showed a net gain on the day of 0.4 at 1,571.8.

gills ended with further losses of £4, still reflecting Tuesday's disappointing money supply figures.

Among insurance composites, General Accident dipped 5p to 669p as a line of nearly 1 million shares went through the market at about the 770p level.

Grand Metropolitan, the hotel, brewing and leisure group, was unchanged at 395p following Wednesday's meeting with a large number of analysts and institutions.

It was the first seminar the company has ever conducted and, judging by the response in the City after the meeting, could be the last. Market men were unimpressed.

The state of emergency in South Africa coinciding with the Soweto uprising sent a shudder through British companies with interests out there.

Pilkington Brothers lost 11p to 415p, while Reckitt & Colman tumbled 18p to 804p. South African mining shares were also under pressure. Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa lost 25 cents at 59p. Consolidated Gold

Fields 17p to 424p. New Central Witwatersrand 50p to £5.50p and Anglovaal "A" \$1 to \$2.3.

Slaters Foods dipped 7p to 103p despite some impressive figures for the year to April 5, showing pretax profits of £1.16 million compared with a restated £664,000 for 1985.

This resulted from the acquisition earlier this year of Uncle Wong Food Products.

Expect news today with the announcement a £75 million rights issue from International Signal & Control, the electronics warfare group. The terms are expected to be on the basis of one-for-four. Market men are hoping the group will sweeten the pill with some good news on orders. The shares of this US-based group recovered an early fall to close unchanged at 270p.

for £2.1 million. Mr Derek Cooper, the chairman, says the group now boasts a number of market leaders among its brand names and reckons that prospects for the current year are encouraging.

Woolworth lost another 25p to 760p following the increased offer from Dixons, 4p lower at 328p, which confirmed *The Times* report yesterday that it had been buying in the market.

Bill Donald Investments has bought a total of 1.4 million Woolworth shares at prices up to 800p. Bill Donald Investments is funded by Dixons.

Mr Stanley Kalma, the chairman of Dixons, is due to meet a number of institutions later today to try and convince them to support the Dixons' cause. Dealers hope that Dixons could now enjoy some "new time" support.

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES		
Accord Pub (125p)	137	
Alumasc (150p)	141-1	
Arlington (115p)	164-2	
Ashley (1) (135p)	191-1	
Barber (Charles) (150p)	148-2	
Black (147p)	136	
Br Island (50p)	60-1	
Broderick (145p)	186	
Clarke Hooper (120p)	151	
Combined Lease (125p)	130	
Deleapac (107p)	124	
Dean & S (50p)	91	
Debor (135p)	138	
Densiron (50p)	83	
Endia (50p)	35-1	
Evans Hulse (120p)	113-1	
Fields (MRS) (140p)	125	
Green (S) (120p)	125	
Haggard (1) (145p)	144	
Jura Hotel (115p)	90-2	
Monotype (57p)	155	
P-E Ind (185p)	188	
Savage (100p)	106-1	
Splash Prods (72p)	71	
Templeton (215p)	150	
Tip Top Drug (160p)	173-3	
Usher (Frank) (100p)	93-1	
Westbury (145p)	155	
Worcester (115p)	145-3	

RIGHTS ISSUES

Cater Allen N/P	125-5
Calford Deiries N/P	35-3
Crean L/N/P	305
Foedax N/P	7-1
Gardner N/P	31
Harris Dwyer N/P	7-1
Lap N/P	8-2
McCarthy Stone N/P	13-2
McJannet N/P	48
Nat West N/P	280-7
Neil & Spencer N/P	4-1
Prudential N/P	145-5

(Issue price in brackets)

Doubts over US economy

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

A drop in retail sales last month and a gloomy official survey of investment intentions has revived doubts about the US economy. Some analysts expect renewed economic weakness to pave the way for a discount rate cut.

US retail sales fell by 0.1 per cent last month, against expectations of a 1 per cent rise. This was the third monthly fall this year, compared with a 0.4 per cent increase in April.

Sales of building materials and petrol declined, but car

sales rose. However, sales figures from Detroit in the first week of June suggest that this has not been maintained.

A Commerce Department survey of investment prospects predicted a 1.3 per cent drop in real capital spending this year, compared with the 0.9 per cent rise expected in its last survey, conducted in January and February. The latest survey of investment intentions was carried out in April and May.

The fall in retail sales hit the

dollar against both the yen and mark, despite hints of Bank of Japan intervention. The pound failed to benefit, easing a fraction to \$1.5265.

London money market rates were steady ahead of the inflation figures to be announced today.

● The Commerce Department secretary, Mr Malcolm Baldrige, said three employees would be dismissed for premature leaking of gross national product figures last year.

"The third consecutive year of impressive profit growth"

W. K. ROBERTS, CHAIRMAN

Paribas Concorde Trust Limited

(Incorporated in Guernsey under the Companies (Guernsey) Laws 1906 to 1973)

£100,000,000 nominal of 9.364 per cent. Debenture Stock 1991

Placing Price £97.50 per cent.

Placing by
James Capel & Co.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the 9.364 per cent. Debenture Stock 1991 ("Debenture Stock") to be issued to be admitted to the Official List.

In accordance with the requirements of The Stock Exchange £1.5 million nominal of the Debenture Stock will initially be offered to the market and a further £10 million of the Debenture Stock will be provisionally reserved for the market on the date of publication of this advertisement. Interest on the Debenture Stock at the rate of 9.364 per cent. per annum will be payable (without deduction of tax) by equal half-yearly instalments on 30th June and 30th December in each year except that the first payment of interest, which will be made on 30th December, 1986, will be in respect of the period from 19th June, 1986 to 30th December, 1986 (both dates inclusive) and will amount to £5,02834 gross per £100

nominal of the Debenture Stock. The redemption yield on the Debenture Stock, at the placing price, is 10.007 per cent.

Share Capital

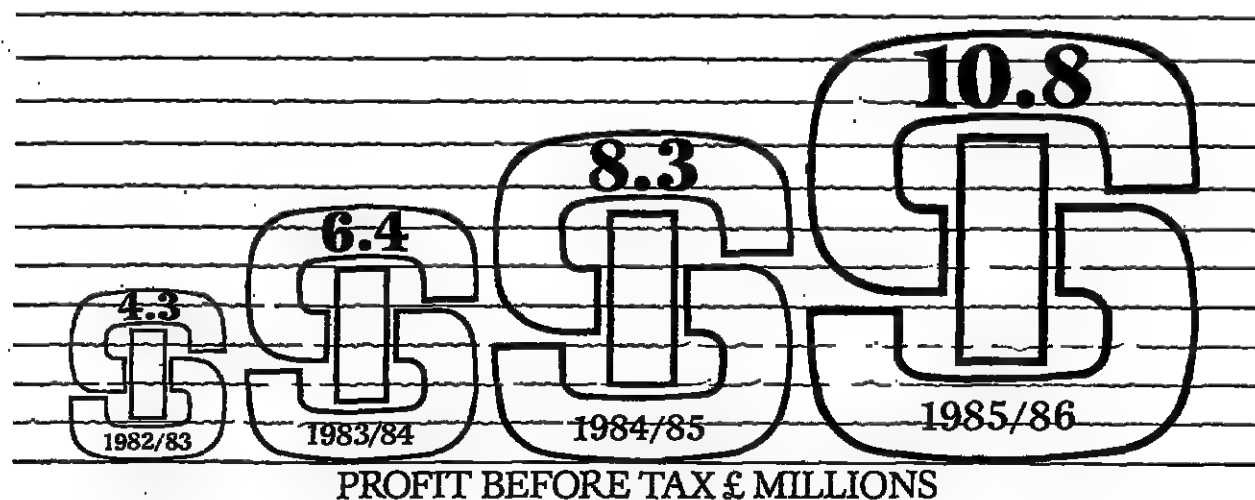
	Issued and to be issued fully paid or credited as fully paid
150,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each	125,000
37,500 Deferred Ordinary Shares of 5p each	31,250

The Ordinary Shares and the Deferred Ordinary Shares of 5p each will rank pari passu in respect of income and voting rights. Particulars of the Debenture Stock are available in the Statistical Services of Hotel Statistical Services Limited. Copies of the Listing Particulars relating to the Company may be obtained during usual business hours up to and including 17th June, 1986 from the Company Announcements Office of The Stock Exchange and up to and including 27th June, 1986 from:

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London EC3V 1EH

James Capel & Co.
James Capel House
PO Box 551
6 Bevis Marks
London EC3A 7JQ

13th June, 1986



PROFIT BEFORE TAX £ MILLIONS

PROFIT BEFORE TAX UP BY 31%
EARNINGS PER SHARE UP 34% TO 53.1p
DIVIDEND INCREASED TO 17.5p PER SHARE

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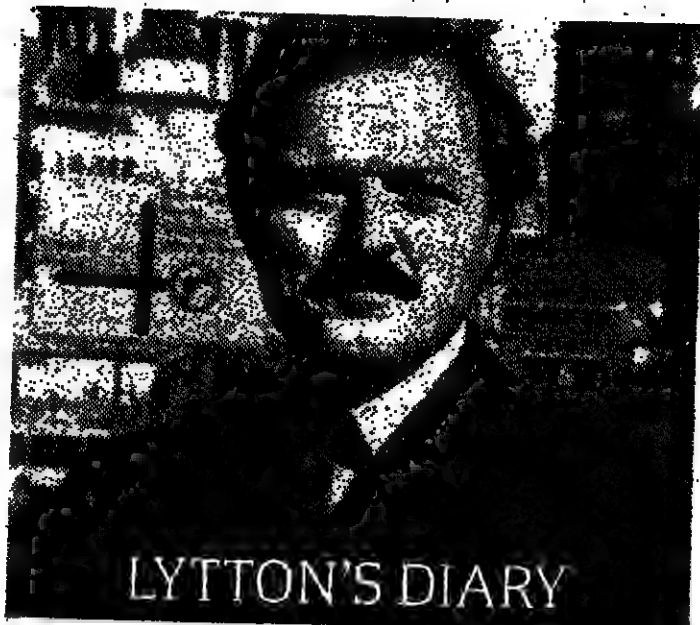
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Yet another TV quiz. And no prizes for getting the answers right.



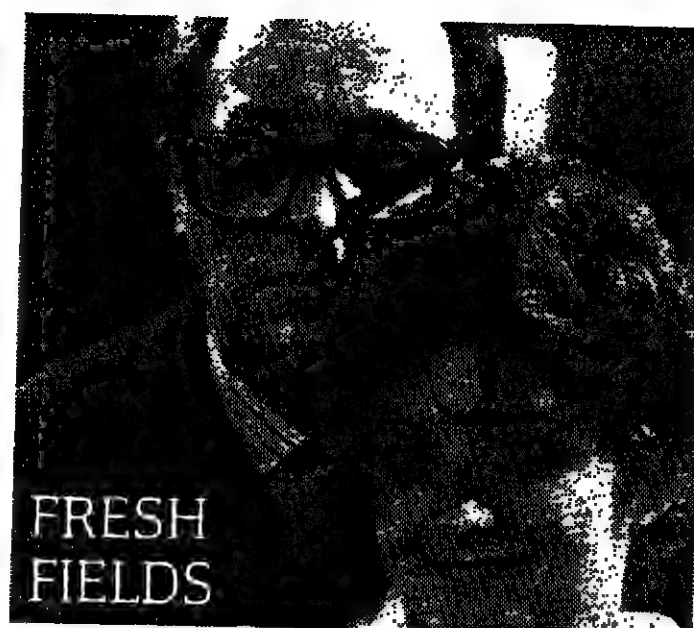
LYTTON'S DIARY

Who made it?



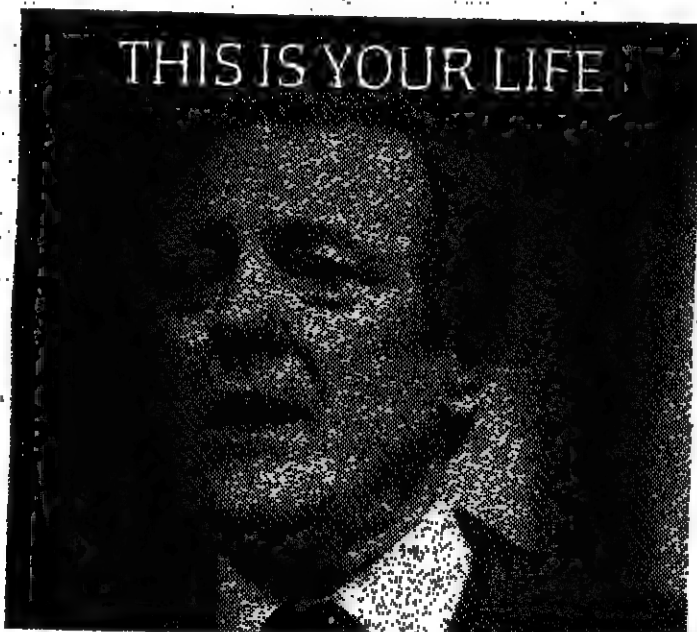
RAINBOW

Who made it?



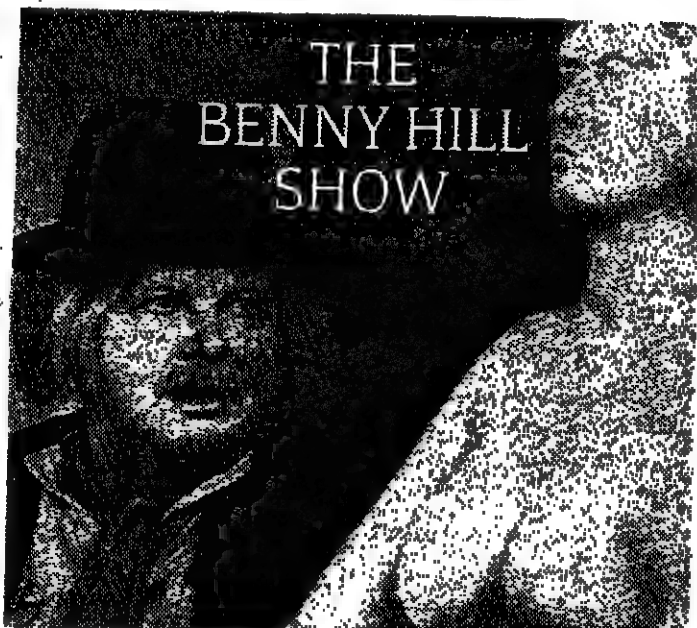
FRESH
FIELDS

Who made it?



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Who made it?



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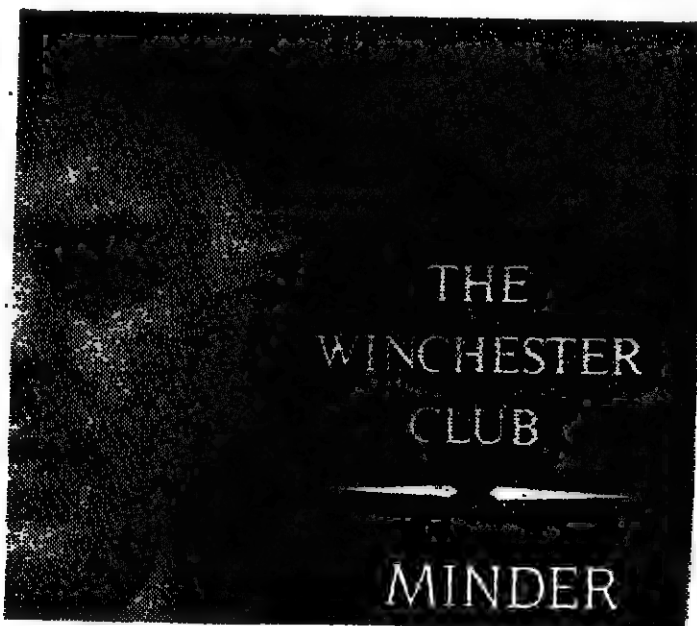
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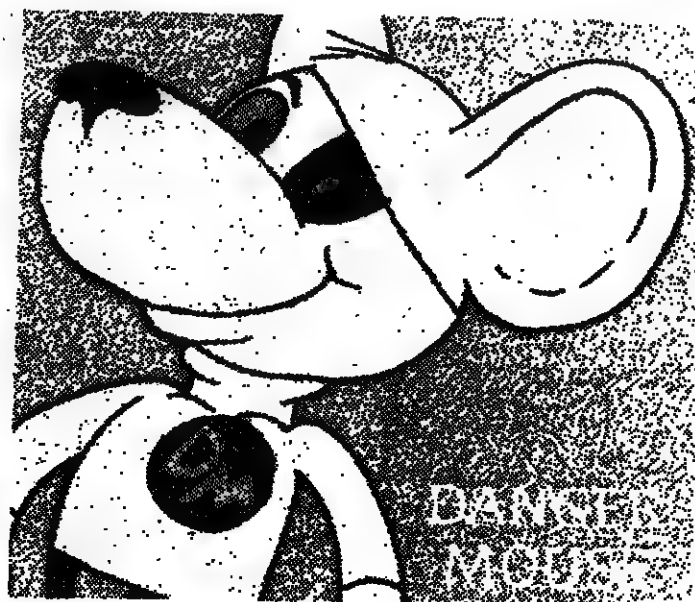
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Small feel pinch in export squeeze

By Teresa Poole

Small exporters are likely to face higher financing charges if the Government presses ahead with plans to reduce the level of support for export finance.

The Bank of England has told the banks that the profit margin paid by the Government to the banks on export finance deals must be reduced. This is the system whereby the banks lend money to overseas buyers of British goods.

At the moment export credit to foreign countries, on terms of more than two years and backed by the Export Credit Guarantee Department, is subsidized with the Government paying a fixed profit margin to the banks. On sterling finance the margin is 7% per cent and on other currencies it is between 7% and 1% per cent.

This subsidy means that the banks do not charge British companies for costs incurred putting together the financial packages, which can include travelling abroad, negotiating with the ECED, and drawing up the contracts. In particular, companies are not charged for work on the large number of export deals which fall through before completion.

The proposed new level for the margin is 1% per cent on sterling and 1/16 per cent on other currencies. One export financier said: "They are forgetting that we are not dealing with a straight loan. We are talking about deals which can take up to three years to negotiate. The reduction in revenue is going to be so vast that the banks will have to start charging for expenses."

This would hit especially smaller deals where the costs tend to be proportionally higher. Passing this on would increase the company's bidding costs, making the price of its goods abroad less competitive.

An initial meeting between the Bank of England and the clearing banks was held last month and discussions will continue over the next few weeks.

Office art pays off for three women

By Peter Levi

In 1984 Sonia Coope-Adams, an artist, bought a collection of contemporary paintings for the new offices of her husband's stockbroking firm, L. Messel & Co. This proved to be such a success that people suggested she should start a business buying collections of paintings for offices.

Now, 14 months after she set up Coope-Adams Martin Associates, a partnership with another artist, Lydi Martin, they have a turnover of £98,288. Shortly after starting they took in a third partner, Mary Williams, who had worked in publishing and had completed a course in business studies and communications after her husband had died.

Each has been repaid the £1,500 original capital invested in the business and taken out another £1,000. Most of the profit has so far been ploughed back into the business to buy electronic typewriters, catalogues, etc.

They began by sending brochures to City firms which were planning to move offices. About one in three was interested in their service. Clients included Ciba-

Office art pays off for three women

By Peter Levi

In the picture: Sonia Coope-Adams, left, Mary Williams and Lydi Martin

Geigy Pharmaceuticals, RAC Club, Allied Lyons, Tala Pension Fund and G.T. Management. Amounts invested by companies have ranged from £1,000 for one painting to £35,000 for a collection.

Sonia Coope-Adams said: "We visit clients twice, once to give them a presentation, then to discuss the image they want to create. We show them a book of photographs of paintings and it is astonishing how each company's taste has differed."

Do companies look upon the collection as an investment? "The quality of the paintings, mostly by live artists, means that they could be an investment. But the reason a company wants a collection of paintings seems to vary. Messel wanted paintings to cheer up the walls, James Capel, the stockbrokers,

Office art pays off for three women

By Peter Levi

loans for expansion by foreign companies and can arrange packages of up to \$50 million. Urban enterprise grants of up to \$2 million per project are available at interest rates as low as 4 per cent.

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£3.5m rise in engineering training levy expected

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

The Government will ask the engineering industry to provide an extra £3.5 million a year towards the cost of training.

This comes after a decision yesterday by the Engineering Industry Training Board to recommend an increase in the levy payable by engineering companies with more than 40 employees.

Formal government approval of the increase is thought almost certain.

The EITB, one of six industry training boards to survive the government axe in 1982, said the extra money would help to solve the many pressing training needs of the industry.

Particular attention would be given to skill shortages in high-technology companies. The EITB also intends to meet the growing demands for flexible and highly qualified craftsmen and technicians to handle the advanced manufacturing systems being installed in industry.

The EITB is proposing to raise its "non-returnable" levy from the present 0.06 per cent of a company's payroll to 0.08 per cent. For a company with 150 employees, the effect will be to raise the annual subscription by £500 a year. A company with 3,000 employees would pay an extra £10,000 a year.

The increase will boost the EITB's annual income from £11.5 million to £14 million. Mr Astley Whitall, the EITB's chairman, said the growing problem of skill shortages and considerably reduced training in recent years, could not be tackled without adequate resources.

There had been successive reductions in the non-returnable levy and the board's employees had also been greatly reduced in number so that it was now operating with the smallest staff in its 25-year history.

In addition, the board's cash reserves were now at their lowest level ever. Any further reduction would jeopardize support for training in the industry.

Mr Whitall said the board's recently published three-year business plan made provision for a complete overhaul of the EITB's six training centres and the further 14 to which the board is affiliated.

The centres needed to be re-equipped and their staff re-trained in new high-technology skills. Mr Whitall said there were still too much emphasis on outdated mechanical skills.

The board strongly supported the recently published review of vocational qualifications and wished to play a full role in helping to develop a coherent system of engineering qualifications with the proposed National Council for Vocational Training.

The letter draws attention to Tomkins' estimated expenses of £10.5 million if its bid is successful. It says this would reduce the net asset contribution of Pegler-Hattersley by more than 40 per cent.

Terms of the basic offer are 29 shares in Tomkins for every 14 in Pegler-Hattersley, which was worth 61p a share yesterday with Tomkins at 298p. There is also a £3.50 convertible preference offer and a cash alternative of 601p.

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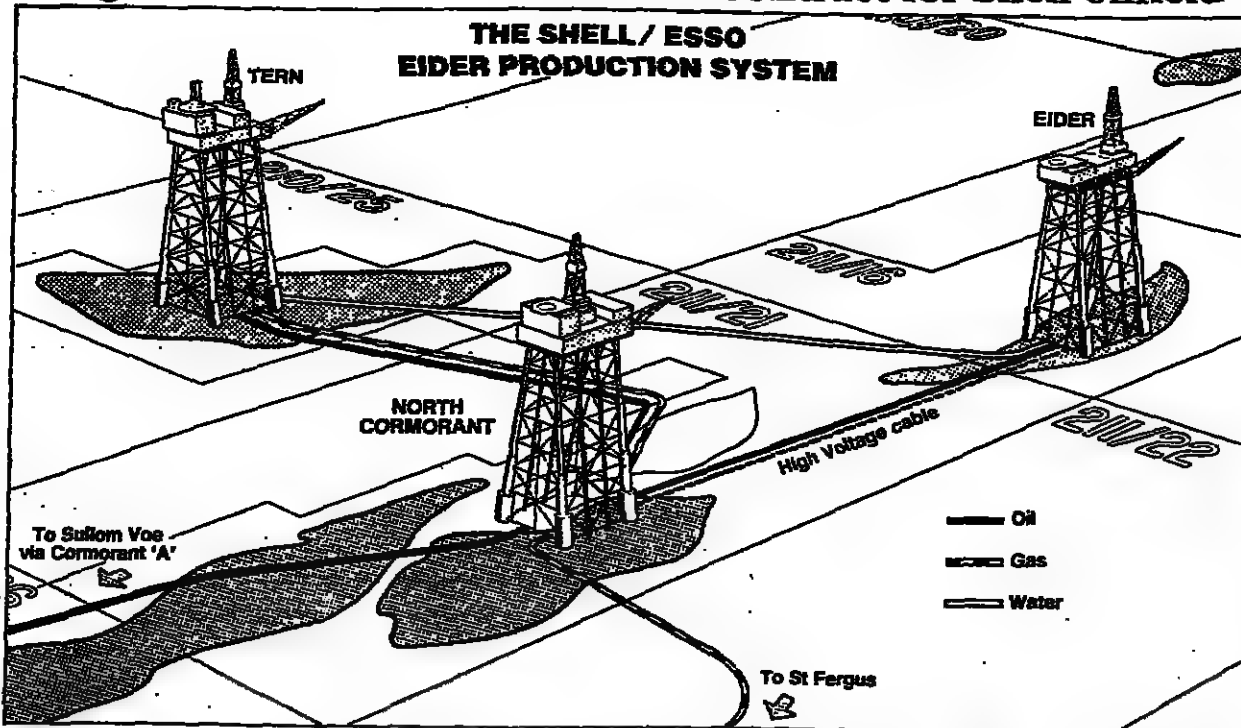
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Highland Fabricators wins £46m contract for Shell oilfield



THE SHELL/ ESSO EIDER PRODUCTION SYSTEM

Shell UK, which yesterday placed a £46 million order for the steel jacket for its Eider North Sea oilfield, has cut £160 million from the planned spending on the project because of the fall in world oil prices.

The contract, won by Highland Fabricators, at Nigg, Easter Ross, will provide 950 jobs during the construction of the jacket - the framework built on the seabed to support the production platform - and an estimated 400 further jobs will be created indirectly.

Contracts worth £180 million, creating 3,000 jobs, have so far been placed for the Eider project, with 88 per cent of the work going to British industry.

British Steel has been awarded a contract to provide £6.5 million worth of steel, most of it from its Ravenscraig works.

The fall in oil prices has forced the Shell-Esso partnership, which will operate the field, to review the costs, and estimates have been reduced from £640 million to £480 million.

The project management team, in consultation with the main contractors, has reviewed every aspect of the project. The biggest single saving, £30 million, has been made by dropping plans to use a seabed template beneath the platform and pre-drill five wells.

The phasing of the project has also been reassessed. Fabrication contracts have been delayed by two months to allow more detailed design work, and the installation of the pipeline which will connect Eider to the existing Tern and North Cormorant fields has been delayed by a year.

However, the postponements will mean that the first oil will be delayed by only a month and production is still due to begin in the first quarter of 1989. Further costs will be saved by slowing down the rate of build-up to full production rates of 45,000 barrels a day, with peak output targeted for 1990 instead of later in 1989.

Mr Brian Lavers, technical director of Shell UK, said yesterday: "It is crucial that we have the tightest possible grip on costs to safeguard our position at a time of great uncertainty. By re-examining the plans for the estimate of the Tern field we succeeded in cutting its costs from the original £910 million to £730 million."

"The same cautious approach will be applied to other projects which arise for consideration. We have great faith in the future of the North Sea but, in the very considerable uncertainty which stretches to at least the end of the decade, keeping production costs down is the first priority for all concerned."

Eider, 117 miles north-east of the Shetlands, has estimated reserves of 85 million barrels and a production life of 20 years. It is the first oil platform in the North Sea to be designed for unmanned operations, and it will use some of the production facilities aboard the neighbouring Tern and North Cormorant platforms.

Initially, oil will be processed aboard the Eider platform and then pumped eight miles south to the North Cormorant platform, where it will be finally treated before being sent by pipeline to the Sullom Voe terminal in the Shetlands.

In addition, water needed for injection to the underground oil reservoir to maintain production pressure will be pumped from the Tern platform 10 miles to the south-west.

Mr Bill Paterson has been made non-executive chairman.

Allied Breweries Take Home: Mr Michael Hammond will become managing director from August 1.

Pentos: Mr Frank Brazier has joined the board.

Whitbread & Co: Mr Tony Spalding will succeed Mr Bill Paterson as specialist director, external affairs on July 31.

Peerless: Mr Pieter Hazenborg has been made group financial director.

Grant Thornton: Mr Richard J. Chaplin and Mr Andrew Coombe have been made partners. Mr Jonathan M. Birch, Mr Roland G. Clark, Mr Richard K. Eastman, Mr R. Howard Kidd, Mr John H. May and Mr Martin S. Robble will become partners from July 1.

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Eider spending cut by £160m after oil slump

Shell UK, which yesterday placed a £46 million order for the steel jacket for its Eider North Sea oilfield, has cut £160 million from the planned spending on the project because of the fall in world oil prices.

The contract, won by Highland Fabricators, at Nigg, Easter Ross, will provide 950 jobs during the construction of the jacket - the framework built on the seabed to support the production platform - and an estimated 400 further jobs will be created indirectly.

Contracts worth £180 million, creating 3,000 jobs, have so far been placed for the Eider project, with 88 per cent of the work going to British industry.

British Steel has been awarded a contract to provide £6.5 million worth of steel, most of it from its Ravenscraig works.

The fall in oil prices has forced the Shell-Esso partnership, which will operate the field, to review the costs, and estimates have been reduced from £640 million to £480 million.

The project management team, in consultation with the main contractors, has reviewed every aspect of the project. The biggest single saving, £30 million, has been made by dropping plans to use a seabed template beneath the platform and pre-drill five wells.

The phasing of the project has also been reassessed. Fabrication contracts have been delayed by two months to allow more detailed design work, and the installation of the pipeline which will connect Eider to the existing Tern and North Cormorant fields has been delayed by a year.

However, the postponements will mean that the first oil will be delayed by only a month and production is still due to begin in the first quarter of 1989. Further costs will be saved by slowing down the rate of build-up to full production rates of 45,000 barrels a day, with peak output targeted for 1990 instead of later in 1989.

Mr Brian Lavers, technical director of Shell UK, said yesterday: "It is crucial that we have the tightest possible grip on costs to safeguard our position at a time of great uncertainty. By re-examining the plans for the estimate of the Tern field we succeeded in cutting its costs from the original £910 million to £730 million."

"The same cautious approach will be applied to other projects which arise for consideration. We have great faith in the future of the North Sea but, in the very considerable uncertainty which stretches to at least the end of the decade, keeping production costs down is the first priority for all concerned."

Eider, 117 miles north-east of the Shetlands, has estimated reserves of 85 million barrels and a production life of 20 years. It is the first oil platform in the North Sea to be designed for unmanned operations, and it will use some of the production facilities aboard the neighbouring Tern and North Cormorant platforms.

Initially, oil will be processed aboard the Eider platform and then pumped eight miles south to the North Cormorant platform, where it will be finally treated before being sent by pipeline to the Sullom Voe terminal in the Shetlands.

In addition, water needed for injection to the underground oil reservoir to maintain production pressure will be pumped from the Tern platform 10 miles to the south-west.

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Law Report June 13 1986

Fixing property letting value

Either he could let the premises for the highest annual rent he could obtain on the market, that was, the rack rent; or he could accept a lower rent plus the payment of an immediate capital sum - a premium.

In either case the landlord was receiving value for letting his premises and there was no reason why the meaning of letting value should be restricted to one of those two methods of realizing the value of a long lease, which would be the result of constraining letting value as rack rent.

If the legislature had wished the test to be against a notional market rent they could have provided that the rent should be compared to the rack rent obtainable for the premises, which was a well recognized term of art in the law of landlord and tenant; but they did not do so, and chose a broader term.

A premium was manifestly part of the value that the landlord received for letting the premises and it could be attributed to other benefits such as furniture and so forth and there was no reason why it should be excluded from the letting value of the premises.

The landlords submitted that such a construction would make it extremely difficult to ascertain the letting value because the court would have to take into account as an individual case combinations of rent and premium rather than seek the rack rent from comparable lettings of similar properties at the time of the original letting.

His Lordship believed the very reverse to be the case. A premium would have been paid for almost all the houses covered by the proviso. The combination of rent and premium would be the letting value of the premises at the time of the original letting.

That depended on whether the rents of £200 a year exceeded two-thirds of the letting value of the houses let on the same terms at the commencement of the term. The answer to that question depended upon the meaning to be given to the phrase "letting value".

The landlords had argued that it was to be compared to an open market annual rent obtainable for the premises (let on the same terms) at the date of the grant of the tenancy; but more shortly, that letting value meant rack rent.

The tenants contended that letting value was the total consideration that a landlord could obtain in the open market for the premises and included not only the rent but also any premium in so far as it was attributable to the letting of the tenancy rather than any collateral matters such as furniture, fittings and so on.

The premium was to be decapitalized and expressed in annual terms and the letting value of the premises was the sum of the rent payable and the decapitalized annual value of the premium.

On that calculation the letting value of each house would exceed £200 and thus the rents of £200 would be less than two-thirds of the letting value and the tenants would be entitled to purchase the freeholds.

In his Lordship's opinion "letting value" was to be given the broad construction for which the tenants had contended. There were basically two ways in which a landlord could obtain money worth for a house he wished to let on a long lease.

There could be the exceptional case in which the rent and premium did not reflect the true letting value, but convincing evidence would be required to undermine the natural assumption that the landlord obtained the best price he could for the lease at the time of the original grant.

In such an exceptional case it would be for the judge to determine the letting value upon expert valuation evidence and it would be possible to have regard both to rack rents and the combinations of rent and premiums for comparable houses in ascertaining the letting value.

Lord Keith, Lord Brandon, Lord Templeman and Lord Goff agreed.

Solicitors: Boodle Hatfield; Macfarlanes; Compton Carr.

Duty of solicitors in conducting appeals

Documentation in Appeals: Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting in the Court of Appeal with Lord Justice Mustill and Lord Justice Stocker on June 11, reported the solicitors in seven appeals to the Law Society, and drew attention to the duty of solicitors to comply with the rules as to the filing of documents in connection with forthcoming appeals (Order 59, rule 9 of the Rules of the Supreme Court).

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The future hangs on patients' votes

More people than ever before are now covered by private health schemes at an ever increasing cost. How will private care develop? Nicholas Timmins looks at the political implications

Mrs Thatcher may be hinting strongly that she is hanging on until early to mid-1988 for the next general election, but it is to that election that the private sector is looking, slightly nervously, for its future. For the problems afflicting the private sector — limited growth, rising costs, conflicts between the insurers and the private hospital groups, and worries among the big company subscribers about the size of their medical insurance bills — look unlikely to change much between now and then.

The public's fears continue to grow

not fit in with the Chancellor's basic aim of simplifying the tax system. Clear incentives for private health care would only increase the public's doubts that the NHS is safe in the Government's hands. But the outcome of the general election could hold big changes for the private sector, for its good or ill. There is a strong tendency among those in the private medical world to argue that the Government has done little to help it except provide words of encouragement. In reality that is far from the truth. Since 1979 the Government has abolished the Health Services Board, which imposed controls on the size and

location of private hospitals. It has allowed all consultants, not just those with part-time NHS contracts, to undertake private practice at up to 10 per cent of their NHS income. Employer-paid health insurance for those earning below £8,500 is no longer a taxable benefit. The growth of private hospitals has been encouraged by allowing them to qualify for tax concessions under the Business Expansion Scheme. In a sense the Government has freed the market for private health and the market has gone slightly mad. With the NHS seen as under acute pressure, there has been an explosion in the numbers insured, up from 2.4 million at the end of the 1984, to about 5.4 million now.

There has also been a large expansion in the number of private hospital beds from 4,000 to nearer 10,000, as over-optimistic predictions in the early 1980s of the numbers likely to be insured has produced over-supply. For the past few years, however, the total of those insured has been growing at only 3 to 5 per cent as the cost of private medical insurance has soared. Despite attempts to control private hospital costs, the combined effect of these together with a higher claims rate by those insured, more high-tech medicine and increased doctors' fees, is that private medical inflation is still running at 15 to 18 per cent, when inflation generally is down to around 3 per cent. Further stiff increases in premiums are likely next month.

What some in the private sector are hoping for — chiefly among the private hospitals — is the return of another Thatcherite government which would take up some of the more radical ideas that were being kicked around on the Conservative right during the long gestation of the Government's discussion document on primary health care. The introduction of some sort of voucher that could be spent in the NHS, or could be topped up and spent in private hospitals, could radically change the face of private medicine, although it is far

from clear that such a move would provide good value for money for the nation as a whole. But none of the parties' policies to the private sector after the general election is yet defined clearly.

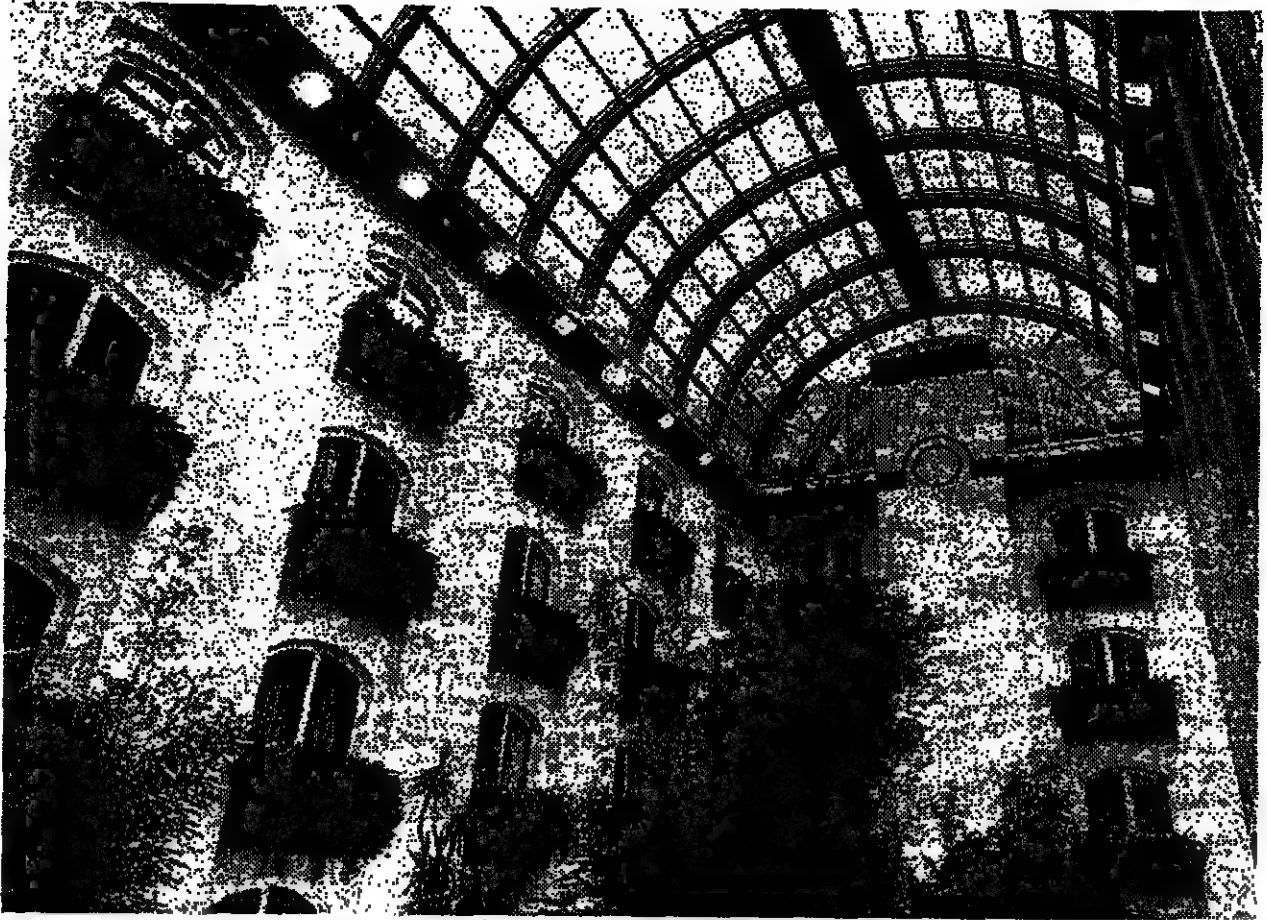
Labour, for a start, would be likely to remove the existing tax incentives for private hospitals and those privately insured, and end charitable status for some private hospitals. A Labour government might well insist that private hospitals provide all their own X-ray and pathology facilities and round-the-clock in-house medical cover.

Some on the Labour left are keen to take over those private hospitals that they believe could benefit the NHS. But with unemployment, education and more resources for the NHS all candidates for increased spending by Labour, it must be doubtful whether such a move would rank high

in the list of priorities. An all-out assault on private health care seems unlikely, not least because approaching six million people, or more than one in ten of the population, are likely to be insured.

Labour might, however, insist that consultants work either privately or in the NHS, but not do both as at present. The effects of such a move would be highly unpredictable; and it is worth noting that the idea has also been canvassed from the right as a way of boosting the private sector, not damaging it.

A hung Parliament would be unlikely to produce radical change. The Alliance parties' policies on private health care are even less clearly defined than those of the other two. But the Alliance would be unlikely to support moves intended to increase greatly the size of the private sector, or one aimed at forcing it to shrink.



A grand entrance: Glass and flowers in the atrium at London Bridge Hospital

□ Last year, over 350,000 more people saw fit to choose BUPA for their private health care. □ With a record 3.2 million members and covering 37,000 companies, we are the largest independent health care group in Britain. □ As a not-for-profit association we are able to use all our resources for the benefit of our members, and to develop a comprehensive and up to date range of medical facilities and services. □ This includes building, managing and supporting private hospitals. Last year the number of patients treated in BUPA hospitals grew by a third. □ Our nursing and community care services are expanding throughout the country. □ And we are the pioneering force behind preventive medicine, with our growing network of health screening centres, fitness assessment and occupational health services. □ Much of the information generated from screening thousands of men and women every year provides a unique source of confidential data for BUPA Medical Research whose work covers a wide series of studies, including heart disease and breast cancer. □ What's more, every BUPA member benefits from our unique relationship with other hospitals, which helps to contain the cost of medical treatment. □ We also work in close co-operation with the National Health Service for the benefit of both NHS and private patients. □ Last year for instance, we purchased and installed a £1 million lithotripter for kidney patients at St Thomas' Hospital in London. □ At the National Hospital in Queen Square, we are managing a magnetic resonance scanner, the latest advancement in diagnostic imaging. □ Our plans for the future are no less dynamic than our past achievements. □ Because at BUPA, we're dedicated to making the future healthier not only for our members, but for Britain as a whole.

WHO'S KEEPING BRITAIN'S PRIVATE HEALTH CARE IN BETTER SHAPE?

Keeping an eye on all the staff

Good health at the workplace has always been a private affair. None of the relevant — and expanding — services is available through the NHS. It can cost £250,000 to replace the 45-year-old executive lost through a fatal heart attack. And compensation claims for work-related health problems now exceed accidents as the major cause of company liability claims. So spending on health and safety matters can be more economical.

Although health care at work used to be mainly confined to screening of executives, or of workers in obviously hazardous industries, it now includes conditions arising from the "sick building" syndrome, or from the introduction of VDUs.

Hence the development of specialist services catering for any and every aspect of health and safety at work. Several such resources are new within the last year, after the announcement of a batch of forthcoming regulations which in their various ways tighten up requirements for occupational health services.

The most comprehensive package available comes from AMI Occupational Health, a recently-created subsidiary of American Medical International. It provides anything from a basic information service, to a one-off risk assessment survey, or contract staffing of a full-time occupational health service. Prices duly reflect the customer's needs. They start at £44 for an annual subscription to *Health and Safety Focus*, a monthly update on relevant literature and forthcoming legislation. A one-day training exercise for company staff would cost between £350 and £450.

Specialist personnel, including occupationally-trained doctors and nurses, occupational hygienists and health and safety consultants, can also be supplied on contract, along with the necessary back-up administration. Although the core team is based at Priory Dene in Birmingham, it operates anywhere in the country and can call on associated AMI facilities. The one it is most likely to use is AMI Physiotherapists in Cheshire, which specializes in the newly-developed AMI Lifestyle Programme.

A closer look at occupational health

Stress is the special concern of another hospital group — Charter Medical. It already runs educational programmes for managers on identifying and dealing with their own stress and on how to identify employees with work-related problems. A contract psychologist is also available to companies. Another existing service is a pre-employment, screening and selection programme for companies hiring people for particularly stressful jobs or for expatriate work abroad.

On June 24 the group opens a day care centre which focuses on stress and anxiety management. Among the insurance companies, only Private Patients Plan has so far set up an occupational health service, although BUPA is planning one by the end of the year. PPP offers executive screening, an assessment of hazards at the workplace, and certain other types of screening, such as eye tests for VDU operators.

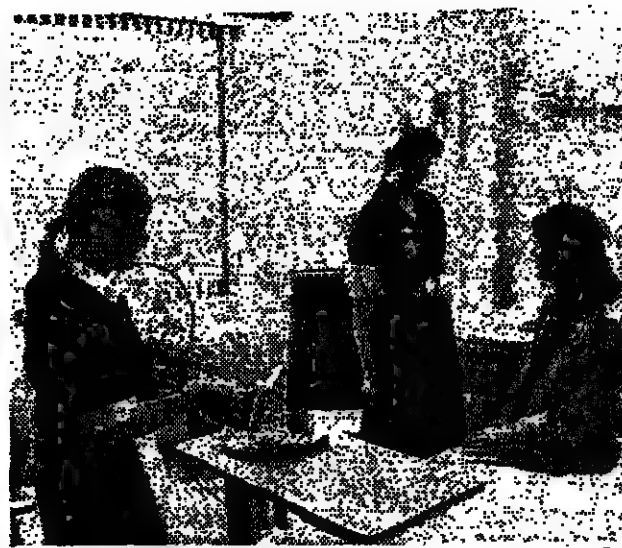
New to the industrial health field is Occupational Health Services Ltd, a subsidiary of the Unit Security Group. Based at Newport, Gwent, it operates throughout England and Wales. It provides accredited first-aid training and refresher courses.

Deanna Wilson

BUPA

Britain feels better for it.
BUPA, Provident House, Essex Street, London WC2R 3AX. Telephone: 01-353 5212

The welcome to a private hospital that begins with a smile



Going private: A welcome to Cromwell Hospital from Victor Isles, and then to reception, progressing to a room (with telephone, TV, radio) and on to an ultra sound scan with Dr Kamal Ahuja, director of the new IVF Unit

Squeezing the charitable hospitals

The past decade has seen an extraordinary burgeoning of activity in private hospital provision. Since 1979 development has been rapid with the number of acute independent hospitals rising from 149 to 204 and seven more are due to open this year. The number of beds has increased by half as much again, 7,000 of them coming into use during the past two years.

The Association of Independent Hospitals, which represents all kinds of private providers from large multinational groups with UK interests to family-run nursing homes, says the trend towards commercial profit-making organizations in both acute and long-stay care can be expected to continue. Charitably founded institutions, the Association says, will feel an ever greater squeeze.

The trend was well exemplified last year. Seven out of 11 private acute-care hospitals which changed hands were bought by American companies operating in Britain now control nearly a quarter of acute bed provision.

In 1986, the trend continues. There will be 665 more beds by Christmas. But there have been, and will continue to be, closures. The charitable hospitals cannot keep financial pace with new medical technology, the capital costs of modernization and the economies of scale. Nor do they

have the marketing skills and incentive structures necessary to compete.

The accompanying table tells the story as it stood at the end of 1985, and speaks for itself of the transformation the private sector has undergone.

Enter the age of the hospital chain

In 1979, charitable hospitals contained almost three quarters of private beds; today, although they have more beds in absolute terms, their percentage share has fallen by half.

A notable example of the fate that can overtake even the biggest and the best of the charitable hospitals is illustrated by the 263-bed Royal Masonic, at Ravenscourt

Park, London. Faced by mounting financial problems, the board offered the hospital for sale to AMI, and a number of other companies were eager to buy at around £20 million. But the Freemasons balked at a sale, an act which led to powerful repercussions within the movement, which have yet to settle down in the aftermath.

A decision on the hospital's future has been repeatedly delayed and is still awaited. Unless it comes soon and someone takes it over "it will slowly but surely die", says one seasoned observer.

This is the era of hospital "chains" - the health care corporation. Of the top six, in terms of bed numbers, three are American, including the market leader, AMI.

AMI was the first American

group to commit itself to the British market in 1970, when it bought the Harley Street Clinic. Since then, it has invested more than £150 million in British hospitals, of which it now has 13, with a total of 1,300 beds.

But AMI has also set the pace with many other private facilities, often to the bewilderment of its British rivals who have been left standing, and, in some cases grumbling.

The group now has units for psychiatry, alcohol abuse, primary care, occupational health, rehabilitation, in vitro fertilisation, sports injuries, day surgery screening, and physiotherapy for the identification and prevention of heart and coronary artery disease. Not all its ventures have succeeded but the track record is a notable one. Up to ten more new

hospitals are being considered.

The Hospital Corporation of America is the largest group of its kind in the US but is still comparatively small in Britain, with seven hospitals and 320 beds. Its 94-bed Chalybeate Hospital at Southampton aroused much antagonism because it was sited next to the town's district general hospital. This embodied the unacceptable face of competition and HCA now prefer a low profile in Britain.

The third leading American group, Humana, took over the Wellington Hospital, adjoining Lords, in 1976. With 225 beds, seven operating theatres and many advanced as well as lavish facilities, including "five-star cuisine", it has an international clientele including Arabian royalty.

Of the British groups, Nuffield Hospitals, formerly the BUPA-founded Nuffield Nursing Homes Trust is the largest and longest-established. It has great strengths - it is noted, for instance, for the high quality of its nursing care. It strongly rebuts the criticism that the private sector "poaches" NHS nurses trained at public expense, and has its own purpose-built education centre. But it also has weaknesses, which Oliver Rowell, general manager, candidly acknowledges. In recent years, he has led a major upgrading programme but admits that it began too late to pre-empt the American challenge.

The next largest British group, BUPA itself, has only 10 hospitals compared to Nuffield's 33 but it has a very wide range of associated activities. Most notable is a pilot project at Milton Keynes for

American groups are now here to stay

the frail elderly, a field which will become increasingly important in the coming years. Community Hospitals has made useful strides in the past four years, with seven new hospitals in the relatively under-bedded provinces.

The American groups are here to stay. They have immense financial strength and managerial resources. Demand has not yet reached its peak and there are at present no effective controls on development.

The dollar may not be as strong as a year ago so the UK is no longer the dirt cheap investment it was, but it remains an attractive location all the same. The British-owned hospital groups while not as bullish and dramatic, are slowly re-grouping and also seem to have an assured future.

David Loshak

A quicker cure for the woman who paid

For the past 27 years there has hardly been a day, or a night, when Mrs Carol Roberts, now 68, has been free from the torments of arthritis. The only relief for the most painful area, the knees, would be an artificial joint.

That is the treatment Mrs Roberts' NHS consultant prescribed - 14 months ago. By contrast, Mrs Rosy Simmons, was found four weeks ago to need a hysterectomy. There was nothing like the pain endured by Mrs Roberts, and no urgency. Within a week Mrs Simmons had the operation and is now well on the way back to full health.

People "go private" mainly because they do not have to wait. They can also, if they wish, have the surgeon of their choice. While few patients

may be unable to distinguish between one surgeon and another on professional grounds, the fact that they can choose one in whom they have most confidence is an aid to recovery.

There are other advantages, such as comfortable (not necessarily luxurious) accommodation, a private telephone, and more flexible visiting arrangements. For much the

same reason, more companies are paying in whole or part for their employees' health cover, and several trade unions, despite ideological disapproval, have negotiated schemes for their members.

A sick employee is a cost therefore it is cost-effective to have him covered by health insurance, treated without delay and back to work as soon as possible.

Most health insurance schemes now cover their clients for all the costs of an operation, either without limit or up to maxima of £40,000 a year or more. Excluding the most expensive London hospitals, where accommodation alone can cost £350 a day or more, this covers all accom-

Continued on next page

INDEPENDENT HOSPITAL SURVEY

AIIH survey of acute hospitals in independent sector							
1979				1985			
Category	Hospitals	%	Beds	Hospitals	%	Beds	%
Charitable	23	22.0	1879	27	13.5	1580	16.0
Religious	21	14.0	1654	28	14.0	1951	19.5
Charitable gpa	34	23.0	1175	38	18.0	1555	15.5
Total	88	59.0	4718	93	45.5	5086	51.0
For profit	3	2.0	398	9	13.0	2000	20.0
American gpa	4	3.0	158	31	15.5	1953	14.0
British gpa	54	36.0	1338	46	35.0	1503	15.0
Independent	81	47.0	1880	106	55.5	4868	49.0
Total	148	100.0	6578	199	100.0	9981	100.0

Source: Association of Independent Hospitals

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40-44	9.70	108.80	
45-49	10.80	120.70	
50-54	11.60	130.00	
55-59	12.90	143.80	
60-64	14.50	162.10	
65-69	19.40	218.70	

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PRIVATE HEALTH/3



Good health: Mohinderpal Jhalli from Sheffield, the 1,000th patient of the BUPA/St. Thomas Lithotripter, celebrating the day after his treatment with registrar Ed Palfrey, staff nurse Kate Masheider (left) and senior staff nurse Paula Moffat

The image machines that pinpoint the trouble spots

The keen, unpassioned beauty of a great machine, wrote Rupert Brooke, but then he had never seen an MRI or a Lithotripter or CUSA.

All three of these are immensely expensive pieces of equipment which speed the process of diagnosis and treatment. In human terms this must be cost effective, though the cost of purchase and maintenance is another matter in the equivalent of the medical arms race.

In the basement of the Churchill Clinic, newly redecorated in fashionable shades of pink and grey, is the MRI or Magnetic Resonance Imaging unit. The machine will display a three-quarter dimensional cross section of the part of the body viewed — the patient lies completely still and images of

soft tissues appear, a major advance in detecting tumours, abscesses, head and neck injuries.

Pictures of the nerve roots of the spine are so clear that there is no need for the injection of fluid into the spine (which remains for life). A particularly nasty injection into the neck in order to look at the brain more clearly can also be dispensed with.

Thirty-two tons of iron surround the machine, in plate thicker than a battleship's, and it is cooled by helium, which is recycled (helium being expensive and coming from difficult places such as Poland, South Africa and the US). While the operators and doctors sit at their controls and calculators at the end of 10 miles of cable, the

patient quite often falls asleep, lulled by the regular beeping of the machine.

The greatest danger to the patient is the possibility of having his credit card wiped by the magnetic force.

We have two Lithotripter machines in Britain — one is in the London Lithotripter Centre in Welbeck street, part of the Devonshire hospital, and the other is in St. Thomas's, supplied by BUPA for the benefit of NHS and private patients, the only hiccup in treatment appearing when the hospital runs out of beds.

Ninety per cent of patients with kidney stones could be treated by this method which is, as they say, non-invasive — no surgery — using low frequency sound waves delivered

through water to disintegrate the stones. After this is done it takes about four days — as opposed to a nasty operation, 10 days in hospital, and six weeks off work. St. Thomas's has just treated its thousandth patient, seen above celebrating with a glass of champagne.

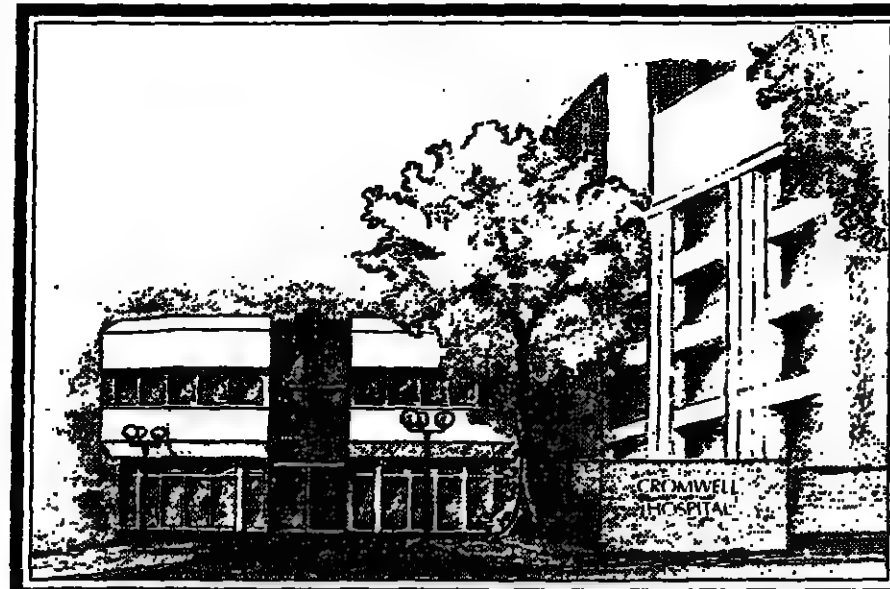
Spain has four machines, Italy has eight, Greece has one, and West Germany has an amazing 22 — enough, as Dr. Scholes, head of the St. Martin's group which runs the centre, says, to destone the whole of Europe.

As a patient you won't lay eyes on the Cromwell Hospital's CUSA — the

Cavitron Ultrasonic Surgical System — because you will be under an anaesthetic and being operated on for something needing an exceedingly delicate touch, like a brain tumour. The ultrasonically vibrating tip of the machine, held in the surgeon's hand like a large pen, fragments and aspirates unwanted tissue.

In a smart blue travelling case like a Vuitton trunk it travels out to the NHS in addition to the work at the Cromwell, and if it reminds you of the dentist removing plaque from your teeth, that's the origin of the technology.

Philippa Toomey



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A quicker cure

Continued from previous page
moderation, theatre charges, drugs and dressings, X-ray, pathology and other procedures, as well as fees for the surgeons, anaesthetist and physician.

This is fine as far as it goes — and there are more than five million satisfied customers.

"We are not a social service," declared Roy Forman, BUPA's managing director, earlier this year, as he announced that the treatment of infertility, conditions arising from chronic alcoholism and even long-term kidney

Mutual of Omaha, which launched its Health First insurance scheme this year, reiterates the message: "Private medical care can be looked upon as the safety net to come into play when the NHS is unable to cope."

People have opted for private care in such numbers precisely for these reasons. But to opponents of private health, like Labour's Frank Dobson, the private sector ranks as "a parasite," feeding off the NHS and helping to weaken it.

There is, of course, more to private medicine than the 204 acute care private hospitals. But it is the hospital sector which predominates.

Most of this market is in the hands of the provident associations, chiefly BUPA, PPP and the Western Provident Association, with about 4.5 million covered between them and six other smaller organizations. But commercial insurers now have more than a foothold, with 12 per cent of the market, and their competition has helped to spur the providents into making their schemes more economical as well as more attuned to patients' needs.

DL

Hospital sector depends on insurers

conditions would no longer be covered. Nor do the insurers yet cover primary care, alternative treatments such as osteopathy, nor chiropody, dentistry or childbirth unless there are complications, and any long-lasting condition.

Many schemes have fairly strict limits, too, on the amounts that can be claimed for most kinds of out-patient treatment.

"We aim to give to people the means of financing the cost of treatment in a private hospital", Mr Forman says.

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The threat to health care as prices get ever higher

"What price private health care?" asked Roy Forman, chief executive of Private Patients' Plan, the second largest health insurer, in a recent speech at the Industrial Society's conference. Providers of private medicine, he warned, were in danger of pricing themselves out of the market.

Until recently "an atmosphere of gentility and sweetness prevailed between insurers and hospital providers", Mr Forman said. That is certainly no longer the case.

"It seems to me quite possible," he continued, "that insurers will soon reach the point of challenging some commercial operators by refusing to give cover for treatment in particular hospitals."

He blamed some hospitals and doctors for a rise in fees

since 1982 "at a rate far beyond that of general inflation". PPP was no longer picking up the tabs regardless. It now checked their claims data extensively to pinpoint specialists who overcharged and hospitals whose patients "somehow, persistently, have a longer period of stay for a given procedure than others".

Bob Graham, chief executive of the British United Provident Association, which, despite much slower percentage growth than PPP, is still easily the market leader with 70 per cent of the total private health care market, has also attacked the profit-making hospital groups.

There are now nearly 11,000 beds in private acute hospitals in Britain. Half of these are owned by commercial concerns and half of those, Mr Graham points out, belong to

foreign companies "which have to repatriate sufficient returns to satisfy their shareholders in their countries of origin".

"For the first time," he says, "the traditional, not-for-profit hospital groups and provident associations are facing a fiercely competitive challenge from organizations which have entered the market not just to make money out of it, but to take that money out of the country."

Competition is now becoming fierce

"This injection of commercialism goes against the grain of tradition in this country where the care of the sick has always transcended commercial interest."

"Companies and individ-

uals will only espouse private medicine so long as it remains reasonably affordable."

That must be the industry's top priority, said Mr Graham, which meant that BUPA and other insurers had no option but to stick to the insurance of acute treatment only. In other words, he ruled out long-term care and other services as insurable risks.

American Medical International, which has set the pace in recent years, is the most obvious, if unnamed, target of Mr Graham's strictures. Gene Bankson, its chief executive, frankly regards such talks as fuddy-duddy, unimaginative, and unenterprising.

"Providers like AMI are concerned about costs, of course, but we look at costs as an item that needs to be managed. If you just cut costs, quality of provision will suffer," he said.

"If you simply regard the private sector as cost-driven, then you only undertake to provide those services which are cheap and you refuse, for instance, to go into long-term care."

"The provident associations — which, incidentally, also make profits but they simply call them surpluses — would like to keep the private sector to the minor and intermediate acute work, leaving the rest for the National Health Service, because that is the cheapest route for them."

"What's happening is that consultants as well as consumers are demanding that private facilities should be no less advanced than the high-tech equipment in the NHS. So we are buying and providing CAT scanners, Lithotripters, cardiac catheter laboratories and so on, and it is driving BUPA and PPP mad."

One of the biggest costs hospitals face is under-use of their facilities, and all private hospitals, whose forte is "cold" (non-urgent) surgery, suffer from this at weekends and such times as Easter and Christmas.

In Mr Bankson's view, an answer to this, and the way to further growth of the private sector, is for general practitioners to become more involved in private practice.

It might seem something of



Through the circles: A patient going through the new Shimadzu CTC scanner at the London Bridge Hospital

a paradox that while 90 per cent of all health care is at the primary level, the provident organizations do not touch it. BUPA tried some years ago, but the venture foundered. "It is very difficult to pin down genuine illness," says Mr Graham, echoing the plaint of many a bemused GP.

He pointed out that the Harrow health care centre, the first private primary health centre in Britain, had yet to provide its viability. Founded by Dr Michael Goldsmith, a GP, the centre offers more services than the typical NHS family doctor practice.

It now belongs to AMI and has been widely seen as a possible forerunner for health maintenance organizations on lines similar to those well established in the United States. Under these, the HMO signs a contract with employers and trade unions to provide health care for employees and their families at a fixed price, to achieve cost control.

How teamwork pays dividends

"Generally speaking it is the private sector that relies on the NHS rather than the other way around," says a research study on commercial medicine in London published by the GLC and launched by the Labour health spokesman, Frank Dobson.

Yet AMI has treated health service cardiac patients at no charge. BUPA has installed a £1 million Lithotripter, for dissolving kidney stones, at St Thomas's Hospital. There are scores of similar examples of the two sectors working in partnership.

The generosity is more apparent than real, says the GLC study. "It helps to bolster an image of magnanimity and paternalism from the private sector. But donations of expensive equipment are often a source of difficulty for the health service, for they can distort local medical planning. Less glamorous areas of the NHS do not attract donations."

The fact remains that the NHS is notoriously short of capital resources. And where such joint developments as the BUPA-St Thomas's Lithotripter have taken place, there has been a "long-term commitment", reports the Office of Health Economics in an analysis of surveys by the Royal Institute of Public Administration, and the Nuffield Centre for Health Service Studies at the University of Leeds, on the interchange between the NHS and the independent sector.

Between them, these two surveys received detailed information from 170 of the 202 district and special health authorities in England and Wales as well as 158 independent sector institutions and agencies. They found that 40 per cent of the authorities had arrangements to share clinical facilities, such as pathology laboratories (which most private clinics lack). The NHS did most of the providing.

But, with chronic care, it was the other way about, with a third of the health authorities contracting out long-term care of the mentally ill, mentally handicapped and disabled people to the private sector.

The Government would

welcome more such collaboration and the sheer pressure of the need to contain these costs in both sectors seems certain to stimulate it. Unfortunately, NHS managers often find themselves circumscribed by political considerations.

"If the private sector is to mature it must be seen to work more and more closely with the NHS," says Oliver Rowell, general manager of Nuffield Hospitals. He has negotiated package deals with several authorities to provide services, so that at Scunthorpe, for instance, the child waiting list for ear, nose and throat operations was almost totally eliminated, and in Northamptonshire Nuffield dealt with a backlog of hip replacements at the competitive charge of £1,500 a patient.

But the Nuffield Centre at Leeds found that even NHS administrators who favoured collaboration could do little about it because many health authorities fear that co-operation will intensify the two-tier nature of British health care.

Mr Rowell regrets that by encouraging the growth in pay beds (a policy which some shrewd observers in the field expect to be reversed) the

The need is for more collaboration

Government has fuelled the fires of wasteful competition and duplication of resources rather than co-operation.

But the economic imperatives remain. Increasing co-operation in future is likely for that reason alone. Even Michael Meacher, Labour's social services spokesman, has said that he sees a role for private medicine and would not favour its abolition.

The lack of an overall policy on the role of the private sector generally could lead to what Professor Rudolf Klein has called "the dangers of drifting by inadvertence into a situation where the essential nature of Britain's health care system has been transformed as a result of public non-policy".

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Motoring by Peter Waymark

Sierra gets the boot from Ford

Unless normally well informed car industry watchers, not to mention the snark picture brigade, have got it hopelessly wrong, the star exhibit on the Ford stand at the Paris Motor Show in October will be a booted version of the Sierra.

For Ford, the new model will be an attempt to boost what so far have been disappointing Sierra sales. For the motoring public, the arrival of the booted Sierra will reopen the long running debate about the rival merits of saloon and hatchback cars.

Go back 15 years or so and a car with a tailgate was a rare item. There were the Maxi and the Renault 16 and one or two others but in the main the family car was still the conventional three-box shape, with one box for the engine, another for the passengers and a third for the boot.

And then, suddenly, the hatchback became the new orthodoxy. By the mid 1970s hardly a new car was launched in the popular areas of the market that did not have a third or a fifth door. Even executive cars like the Rover followed the hatchback trend.

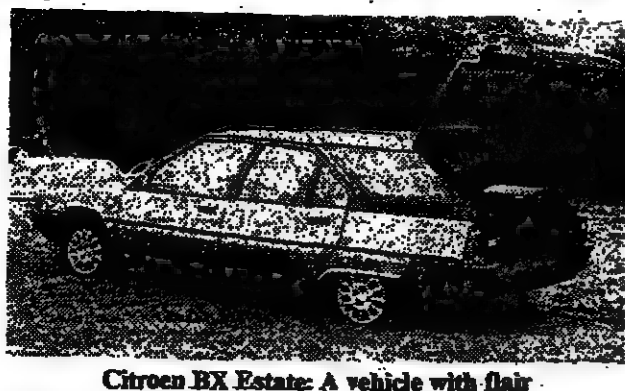
The argument seemed overwhelming. The hatchback was simply more versatile, offering most of the advantages of an estate car without looking like one. There was not only more luggage space to start with, but, by folding down the rear seat, the chance to increase that space still further.

But just when the hatchback seemed to have conquered the market research continued to reveal a strong following for the saloon. Many motorists preferred the saloon's shape and liked the idea of a separate boot, in which luggage was thought to be more secure.

The car makers' response was to bring out booted versions of their hatchbacks, thus catering for both demands. Ford has already been along the Sierra path with the Escort, supplementing the original hatchback with the Orion, Vauxhall has added the boot Belmont to the tailgated Astra and so on.

The ideal, of course, is to offer both versions from the start as Vauxhall did with the Cavalier. Since it has always given motorists the choice of hatchback and saloon, the Cavalier is an interesting barometer of public taste.

In 1982, the first full year of the current range, the sales split between the two types of car was almost exactly 50:50.



Citroen BX Estate: A vehicle with flair. Since then saloon sales have fallen to around one third of the total, with hatchbacks taking 60 per cent and estate cars the rest.

According to Vauxhall research, hatchback devotees feel that the vehicles have a sportier image and appreciate their greater capacity for carrying awkward loads. But saloons, which tend to appeal to older, more conservative buyers, have a loyal following. Three-quarters of those questioned said they would buy another.

In those cases where the saloon followed some years after the hatchback, the hatch has easily maintained its position. The Ford Escort, for instance, outsells the booted Orion by three to one and Vauxhall sells four Astras for every Belmont. But the saloon derivative is still worth offering as can be seen by the success of the Orion in taking its place among the top ten best selling models.

Road Test Citroen BX Estate Competing with home-produced vehicles like the Ford Sierra, Vauxhall Cavalier and Austin Montego but, being a Citroen, having a character all its own, the BX Estate happily complements the excellent saloon version and offers a competitive combination of space, comfort and value for money.

It is a vehicle ideally suited to the needs of the modern family, giving more than adequate passenger and luggage space for four to five people, while not being too large to manoeuvre and park. It is a pleasure to drive, with nippy performance and good handling and, like any Citroen, has an unusual facility for soaking up bumps on the road.

Luggage space is generous enough with the rear seat in position, while with the rear seat folded down, the BX is among the biggest load carriers in its class. This is not achieved at the expense of the passengers and there is an impressive amount of leg and headroom both in the front and back.

There are built-in roof rails to take any large items not accommodated inside, particularly useful as the slope of the tailgate does restrict the ability to carry high loads. Two other small grumbles are that the BX does not, like many estates nowadays, offer the versatility of a split rear seat and the tailgate, though liftable with one hand, is heavy.

One of the glories of the car is the suspension, Citroen's well-tried hydropneumatic system based on gas springs. Apart from giving superb ride quality, dealing with bumpy and rutted surfaces as if they barely existed, it is self-leveling, which means that the height (and handling) of the car is unaffected by loads.

Moreover, the springs become automatically stiffer as the load increases. The BX Estate comes with a choice of two petrol engines (1.6 and 1.9 litre) and a diesel. I feared that the 1.6 would make the car a shade underpowered but not at all.

The diesel is the most economical of the three versions but the 1.6 should give between 30 and 35 miles to the gallon, with the fifth gear available to improve con-

sumption on the open road. At £7,434 the car is as cheap, or cheaper, than most of its rivals and that there is an increasingly conformist age, a vehicle with flair.

Pedal Power

For 25 years the engine tuning specialist Bill Bydenstein has been producing cars to win rallies as well as offering the ordinary motorist the chance to pack more power under the bonnet. Only recently, though, has he given serious attention to automatic transmission.

Two-pedal cars and high performance have not been traditional allies, partly because automatics usually mean a loss of power but also because the purist likes to do his own gear changing. It needs something like a Bydenstein conversion to overcome such objections.

I have been trying his latest offering, as applied to the 1.8 GLi version of the Vauxhall Cavalier. The conversion comprises two elements, cylinder head and high torque camshaft, while my test car also benefited from the fitting of a 'shift kit', or modification to the automatic gearbox, designed to give crisper changes and prolong the life of the box between overhauls.

The combined result of the cylinder head and camshaft is to increase the engine's brake horsepower from 115 to 131, a substantial improvement that is clearly reflected in the performance figures. Acceleration from 0 to 60mph comes down from 11 seconds to 9.5 and top speed is up from 110 to 120 mph.

But what matters more than cold figures is the feel of the car from behind the wheel. The Bydenstein Cavalier automatic is a delight to drive, not only for its acceleration through the gears but its wide range flexibility - very important for safe overtaking - and all achieved with a commendable smoothness and modicum of noise.

The cost of the conversion is £260 for the cylinder head and £130 for the camshaft. The prices include fitting, which takes a day, but not VAT. The shift kit, which is fitted not by Bydenstein but the Watford firm of Audenham Automatics, costs £98. VAT again excluded.

That makes a total of £561 on top of the £2,545 that the car originally costs, and as optional extras go it is one of the more worthwhile.

Vital Statistics Model: Citroen BX Estate Price: £7,434 Engine: 1,580cc, four cylinders Performance: 0-60mph 11.7 sec; top speed 106 mph Official fuel: Urban 31.7mpg, 30mph 48.7mpg, 75mph 37.7mpg Length: 14ft 5 1/2in Insurance: Group 4

system based on gas springs. Apart from giving superb ride quality, dealing with bumpy and rutted surfaces as if they barely existed, it is self-leveling, which means that the height (and handling) of the car is unaffected by loads.

Moreover, the springs become automatically stiffer as the load increases. The BX Estate comes with a choice of two petrol engines (1.6 and 1.9 litre) and a diesel. I feared that the 1.6 would make the car a shade underpowered but not at all.

The diesel is the most economical of the three versions but the 1.6 should give between 30 and 35 miles to the gallon, with the fifth gear available to improve con-

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1985 Ford Escort 1.1, 1.3, 1.6, 1.8, 2.0, 2.3, 2.8, 3.0, 3.3, 3.6, 4.0, 4.6, 5.0, 5.3, 5.8, 6.0, 6.6, 7.0, 7.3, 7.8, 8.0, 8.3, 8.6, 8.9, 9.0, 9.3, 9.6, 9.9, 10.0, 10.3, 10.6, 10.9, 11.0, 11.3, 11.6, 11.9, 12.0, 12.3, 12.6, 12.9, 13.0, 13.3, 13.6, 13.9, 14.0, 14.3, 14.6, 14.9, 15.0, 15.3, 15.6, 15.9, 16.0, 16.3, 16.6, 16.9, 17.0, 17.3, 17.6, 17.9, 18.0, 18.3, 18.6, 18.9, 19.0, 19.3, 19.6, 19.9, 20.0, 20.3, 20.6, 20.9, 21.0, 21.3, 21.6, 21.9, 22.0, 22.3, 22.6, 22.9, 23.0, 23.3, 23.6, 23.9, 24.0, 24.3, 24.6, 24.9, 25.0, 25.3, 25.6, 25.9, 26.0, 26.3, 26.6, 26.9, 27.0, 27.3, 27.6, 27.9, 28.0, 28.3, 28.6, 28.9, 29.0, 29.3, 29.6, 29.9, 30.0, 30.3, 30.6, 30.9, 31.0, 31.3, 31.6, 31.9, 32.0, 32.3, 32.6, 32.9, 33.0, 33.3, 33.6, 33.9, 34.0, 34.3, 34.6, 34.9, 35.0, 35.3, 35.6, 35.9, 36.0, 36.3, 36.6, 36.9, 37.0, 37.3, 37.6, 37.9, 38.0, 38.3, 38.6, 38.9, 39.0, 39.3, 39.6, 39.9, 40.0, 40.3, 40.6, 40.9, 41.0, 41.3, 41.6, 41.9, 42.0, 42.3, 42.6, 42.9, 43.0, 43.3, 43.6, 43.9, 44.0, 44.3, 44.6, 44.9, 45.0, 45.3, 45.6, 45.9, 46.0, 46.3, 46.6, 46.9, 47.0, 47.3, 47.6, 47.9, 48.0, 48.3, 48.6, 48.9, 49.0, 49.3, 49.6, 49.9, 50.0, 50.3, 50.6, 50.9, 51.0, 51.3, 51.6, 51.9, 52.0, 52.3, 52.6, 52.9, 53.0, 53.3, 53.6, 53.9, 54.0, 54.3, 54.6, 54.9, 55.0, 55.3, 55.6, 55.9, 56.0, 56.3, 56.6, 56.9, 57.0, 57.3, 57.6, 57.9, 58.0, 58.3, 58.6, 58.9, 59.0, 59.3, 59.6, 59.9, 60.0, 60.3, 60.6, 60.9, 61.0, 61.3, 61.6, 61.9, 62.0, 62.3, 62.6, 62.9, 63.0, 63.3, 63.6, 63.9, 64.0, 64.3, 64.6, 64.9, 65.0, 65.3, 65.6, 65.9, 66.0, 66.3, 66.6, 66.9, 67.0, 67.3, 67.6, 67.9, 68.0, 68.3, 68.6, 68.9, 69.0, 69.3, 69.6, 69.9, 70.0, 70.3, 70.6, 70.9, 71.0, 71.3, 71.6, 71.9, 72.0, 72.3, 72.6, 72.9, 73.0, 73.3, 73.6, 73.9, 74.0, 74.3, 74.6, 74.9, 75.0, 75.3, 75.6, 75.9, 76.0, 76.3, 76.6, 76.9, 77.0, 77.3, 77.6, 77.9, 78.0, 78.3, 78.6, 78.9, 79.0, 79.3, 79.6, 79.9, 80.0, 80.3, 80.6, 80.9, 81.0, 81.3, 81.6, 81.9, 82.0, 82.3, 82.6, 82.9, 83.0, 83.3, 83.6, 83.9, 84.0, 84.3, 84.6, 84.9, 85.0, 85.3, 85.6, 85.9, 86.0, 86.3, 86.6, 86.9, 87.0, 87.3, 87.6, 87.9, 88.0, 88.3, 88.6, 88.9, 89.0, 89.3, 89.6, 89.9, 90.0, 90.3, 90.6, 90.9, 91.0, 91.3, 91.6, 91.9, 92.0, 92.3, 92.6, 92.9, 93.0, 93.3, 93.6, 93.9, 94.0, 94.3, 94.6, 94.9, 95.0, 95.3, 95.6, 95.9, 96.0, 96.3, 96.6, 96.9, 97.0, 97.3, 97.6, 97.9, 98.0, 98.3, 98.6, 98.9, 99.0, 99.3, 99.6, 99.9, 100.0, 100.3, 100.6, 100.9, 101.0, 101.3, 101.6, 101.9, 102.0, 102.3, 102.6, 102.9, 103.0, 103.3, 103.6, 103.9, 104.0, 104.3, 104.6, 104.9, 105.0, 105.3, 105.6, 105.9, 106.0, 106.3, 106.6, 106.9, 107.0, 107.3, 107.6, 107.9, 108.0, 108.3, 108.6, 108.9, 109.0, 109.3, 109.6, 109.9, 110.0, 110.3, 110.6, 110.9, 111.0, 111.3, 111.6, 111.9, 112.0, 112.3, 112.6, 112.9, 113.0, 113.3, 113.6, 113.9, 114.0, 114.3, 114.6, 114.9, 115.0, 115.3, 115.6, 115.9, 116.0, 116.3, 116.6, 116.9, 117.0, 117.3, 117.6, 117.9, 118.0, 118.3, 118.6, 118.9, 119.0, 119.3, 119.6, 119.9, 120.0, 120.3, 120.6, 120.9, 121.0, 121.3, 121.6, 121.9, 122.0, 122.3, 122.6, 122.9, 123.0, 123.3, 123.6, 123.9, 124.0, 124.3, 124.6, 124.9, 125.0, 125.3, 125.6, 125.9, 126.0, 126.3, 126.6, 126.9, 127.0, 127.3, 127.6, 127.9, 128.0, 128.3, 128.6, 128.9, 129.0, 129.3, 129.6, 129.9, 130.0, 130.3, 130.6, 130.9, 131.0, 131.3, 131.6, 131.9, 132.0, 132.3, 132.6, 132.9, 133.0, 133.3, 133.6, 133.9, 134.0, 134.3, 134.6, 134.9, 135.0, 135.3, 135.6, 135.9, 136.0, 136.3, 136.6, 136.9, 137.0, 137.3, 137.6, 137.9, 138.0, 138.3, 138.6, 138.9, 139.0, 139.3, 139.6, 139.9, 140.0, 140.3, 140.6, 140.9, 141.0, 141.3, 141.6, 141.9, 142.0, 142.3, 142.6, 142.9, 143.0, 143.3, 143.6, 143.9, 144.0, 144.3, 144.6, 144.9, 145.0, 145.3, 145.6, 145.9, 146.0, 146.3, 146.6, 146.9, 147.0, 147.3, 147.6, 147.9, 148.0, 148.3, 148.6, 148.9, 149.0, 149.3, 149.6, 149.9, 150.0, 150.3, 150.6, 150.9, 151.0, 151.3, 151.6, 151.9, 152.0, 152.3, 152.6, 152.9, 153.0, 153.3, 153.6, 153.9, 154.0, 154.3, 154.6, 154.9, 155.0, 155.3, 155.6, 155.9, 156.0, 156.3, 156.6, 156.9, 157.0, 157.3, 157.6, 157.9, 158.0, 158.3, 158.6, 158.9, 159.0, 159.3, 159.6, 159.9, 160.0, 160.3, 160.6, 160.9, 161.0, 161.3, 161.6, 161.9, 162.0, 162.3, 162.6, 162.9, 163.0, 163.3, 163.6, 163.9, 164.0, 164.3, 164.6, 164.9, 165.0, 165.3, 165.6, 165.9, 166.0, 166.3, 166.6, 166.9, 167.0, 167.3, 167.6, 167.9, 168.0, 168.3, 168.6, 168.9, 169.0, 169.3, 169.6, 169.9, 170.0, 170.3, 170.6, 170.9, 171.0, 171.3, 171.6, 171.9, 172.0, 172.3, 172.6, 172.9, 173.0, 173.3, 173.6, 173.9, 174.0, 174.3, 174.6, 174.9, 175.0, 175.3, 175.6, 175.9, 176.0, 176.3, 176.6, 176.9, 177.0, 177.3, 177.6, 177.9, 178.0, 178.3, 178.6, 178.9, 179.0, 179.3, 179.6, 179.9, 180.0, 180.3, 180.6, 180.9, 181.0, 181.3, 181.6, 181.9, 182.0, 182.3, 182.6, 182.9, 183.0, 183.3, 183.6, 183.9, 184.0, 184.3, 184.6, 184.9, 185.0, 185.3, 185.6, 185.9, 186.0, 186.3, 186.6, 186.9, 187.0, 187.3, 187.6, 187.9, 188.0, 188.3, 188.6, 188.9, 189.0, 189.3, 189.6, 189.9, 190.0, 190.3, 190.6, 190.9, 191.0, 191.3, 191.6, 191.9, 192.0, 192.3, 192.6, 192.9, 193.0, 193.3, 193.6, 193.9, 194.0, 194.3, 194.6, 194.9, 195.0, 195.3, 195.6, 195.9, 196.0, 196.3, 196.6, 196.9, 197.0, 197.3, 197.6, 197.9, 198.0, 198.3, 198.6, 198.9, 199.0, 199.3, 199.6, 199.9, 200.0, 200.3, 200.6, 200.9, 201.0, 201.3, 201.6, 201.9, 202.0, 202.3, 202.6, 202.9, 203.0, 203.3, 203.6, 203.9, 204.0, 204.3, 204.6, 204.9, 205.0, 205.3, 205.6, 205.9, 206.0, 206.3, 206.6, 206.9, 207.0, 207.3, 207.6, 207.9, 208.0, 208.3, 208.6, 208.9, 209.0, 209.3, 209.6, 209.9, 210.0, 210.3, 210.6, 210.9, 211.0, 211.3, 211.6, 211.9, 212.0, 212.3, 212.6, 212.9, 213.0, 213.3, 213.6, 213.9, 214.0, 214.3, 214.6, 214.9, 215.0, 215.3, 215.6, 215.9, 216.0, 216.3, 216.6, 216.9, 217.0, 217.3, 217.6, 217.9, 218.0, 218.3, 218.6, 218.9, 219.0, 219.3, 219.6, 219.9, 220.0, 220.3, 220.6, 220.9, 221.0, 221.3, 221.6, 221.9, 222.0, 222.3, 222.6, 222.9, 223.0, 223.3, 223.6, 223.9, 224.0, 224.3, 224.6, 224.9, 225.0, 225.3, 225.6, 225.9, 226.0, 226.3, 226.6, 226.9, 227.0, 227.3, 227.6, 227.9, 228.0, 228.3, 228.6, 228.9, 229.0, 229.3, 229.6, 229.9, 230.0, 230.3, 230.6, 230.9, 231.0, 231.3, 231.6, 231.9, 232.0, 232.3, 232.6, 232.9, 233.0, 233.3, 233.6, 233.9, 234.0, 234.3, 234.6, 234.9, 235.0, 235.3, 235.6, 235.9, 236.0, 236.3, 236.6, 236.9, 237.0, 237.3, 237.6, 237.9, 238.0, 238.3, 238.6, 238.9, 239.0, 239.3, 239.6, 239.9, 240.0, 240.3, 240.6, 240.9, 241.0, 241.3, 241.6, 241.9, 242.0, 242.3, 242.6, 242.9, 243.0, 243.3, 243.6, 243.9, 244.0, 244.3, 244.6, 244.9, 245.0, 245.3, 245.6, 245.9, 246.0, 246.3, 246.6, 246.9, 247.0, 247.3, 247.6, 247.9, 248.0, 248.3, 248.6, 248.9, 249.0, 249.3, 249.6, 249.9, 250.0, 250.3, 250.6, 250.9, 251.0, 251.3, 251.6, 251.9, 252.0, 252.3, 252.6, 252.9, 253.0, 253.3, 253.6, 253.9, 254.0, 254.3, 254.6, 254.9, 255.0, 255.3, 255.6, 255.9, 256.0, 256.3, 256.6, 256.9, 257.0, 257.3, 257.6, 257.9, 258.0, 258.3, 258.6, 258.9, 259.0, 259.3, 259.6, 259.9, 260.0, 260.3, 260.6, 260.9, 261.0, 261.3, 261.6, 261.9, 262.0, 262.3, 262.6, 262.9, 263.0, 263.3, 263.6, 263.9, 264.0, 264.3, 264.6, 264.9, 265.0, 265.3, 265.6, 265.9, 266.0, 266.3, 266.6, 266.9, 267.0, 267.3, 267.6, 267.9, 268.0, 268.3, 268.6, 268.9, 269.0, 269.3, 269.6, 269.9, 270.0, 270.3, 270.6, 270.9, 271.0, 271.3, 271.6, 271.9, 272.0, 272.3, 272.6, 272.9, 273.0, 273.3, 273.6, 273.9, 274.0, 274.3, 274.6, 274.9, 275.0, 275.3, 275.6, 275.9, 276.0, 276.3, 276.6, 276.9, 277.0, 277.3, 277.6, 277.9, 278.0, 278.3, 278.6, 278.9, 279.0, 279.3, 279.6, 279.9, 280.0, 280.3, 280.6, 280.9, 281.0, 281.3, 281.6, 281.9, 282.0, 282.3, 282.6, 282.9, 283.0, 283.3, 283.6, 283.9, 284.0, 284.3, 284.6, 284.9, 285.0, 285.3, 285.6, 285.9, 286.0, 286.3, 286.6, 286.9, 287.0, 287.3, 287.6, 287.9, 288.0, 288.3, 288.6, 288.9, 289.0, 289.3, 289.6, 289.9, 290.0, 290.3, 290.6, 290.9, 291.0, 291.3, 291.6, 291.9, 292.0, 292.3, 292.6, 292.9, 293.0, 293.3, 293.6, 293.9, 294.0, 294.3, 294.6, 294.9, 295.0, 295.3, 295.6, 295.9, 296.0, 296.3, 296.6, 296.9, 297.0, 297.3, 297.6, 297.9, 298.0, 298.3, 298.6, 298.9, 299.0, 299.3, 299.6, 299.9, 300.0, 300.3, 300.6, 300.9, 301.0, 301.3, 301.6, 301.9, 302.0, 302.3, 302.6, 302.9, 303.0, 303.3, 303.6, 303.9, 304.0, 304.3, 304.6, 304.9, 305.0, 305.3, 305.6, 305.9, 306.0, 306.3, 306.6, 306.9, 307.0, 307.3, 307.6, 307.9, 308.0, 308.3, 308.6, 308.9, 309.0, 309.3, 309.6, 309.9, 310.0, 310.3, 310.6, 310.9, 311.0, 311.3, 311.6, 311.9, 312.0, 312.3, 312.6, 312.9, 313.0, 313.3, 313.6, 313.9, 314.0, 314.3, 314.6, 314.9, 315.0, 315.3, 315.6, 315.9, 316.0, 316.3, 316.6, 316.9, 317.0, 317.3, 317.6, 317.9, 318.0, 318.3, 318.6, 318.9, 319.0, 319.3, 319.6, 319.9, 320.0, 320.3, 320.6, 320.9, 321.0, 321.3, 321.6, 321.9, 322.0, 322.3, 322.6, 322.9, 323.0, 323.3, 323.6, 323.9, 324.0, 324.3, 324.6, 324.9, 325.0, 32

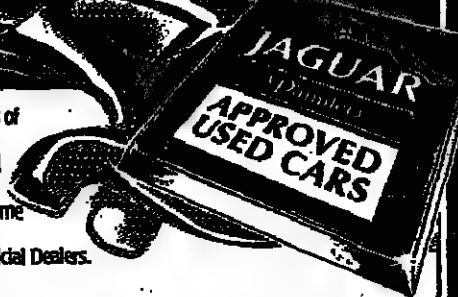
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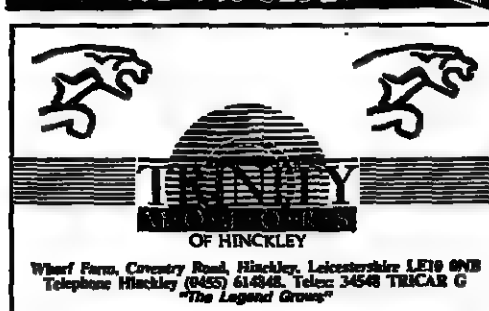
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JAGUAR & DAIMLER

Model	Year	Price
Jaguar XJ6	1985	£12,500
Jaguar XJ6	1984	£11,500
Jaguar XJ6	1983	£10,500
Jaguar XJ6	1982	£9,500
Jaguar XJ6	1981	£8,500
Jaguar XJ6	1980	£7,500
Jaguar XJ6	1979	£6,500
Jaguar XJ6	1978	£5,500
Jaguar XJ6	1977	£4,500
Jaguar XJ6	1976	£3,500
Jaguar XJ6	1975	£2,500
Jaguar XJ6	1974	£1,500
Jaguar XJ6	1973	£1,000
Jaguar XJ6	1972	£800
Jaguar XJ6	1971	£600
Jaguar XJ6	1970	£400
Jaguar XJ6	1969	£300
Jaguar XJ6	1968	£200
Jaguar XJ6	1967	£100
Jaguar XJ6	1966	£50
Jaguar XJ6	1965	£25
Jaguar XJ6	1964	£12
Jaguar XJ6	1963	£6
Jaguar XJ6	1962	£3
Jaguar XJ6	1961	£1
Jaguar XJ6	1960	£0

Model	Year	Price
Jaguar XJ6	1985	£12,500
Jaguar XJ6	1984	£11,500
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Jaguar XJ6	1982	£9,500
Jaguar XJ6	1981	£8,500
Jaguar XJ6	1980	£7,500
Jaguar XJ6	1979	£6,500
Jaguar XJ6	1978	£5,500
Jaguar XJ6	1977	£4,500
Jaguar XJ6	1976	£3,500
Jaguar XJ6	1975	£2,500
Jaguar XJ6	1974	£1,500
Jaguar XJ6	1973	£1,000
Jaguar XJ6	1972	£800
Jaguar XJ6	1971	£600
Jaguar XJ6	1970	£400
Jaguar XJ6	1969	£300
Jaguar XJ6	1968	£200
Jaguar XJ6	1967	£100
Jaguar XJ6	1966	£50
Jaguar XJ6	1965	£25
Jaguar XJ6	1964	£12
Jaguar XJ6	1963	£6
Jaguar XJ6	1962	£3
Jaguar XJ6	1961	£1
Jaguar XJ6	1960	£0

Model	Year	Price
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Jaguar XJ6	1983	£10,500
Jaguar XJ6	1982	£9,500
Jaguar XJ6	1981	£8,500
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Jaguar XJ6	1978	£5,500
Jaguar XJ6	1977	£4,500
Jaguar XJ6	1976	£3,500
Jaguar XJ6	1975	£2,500
Jaguar XJ6	1974	£1,500
Jaguar XJ6	1973	£1,000
Jaguar XJ6	1972	£800
Jaguar XJ6	1971	£600
Jaguar XJ6	1970	£400
Jaguar XJ6	1969	£300
Jaguar XJ6	1968	£200
Jaguar XJ6	1967	£100
Jaguar XJ6	1966	£50
Jaguar XJ6	1965	£25
Jaguar XJ6	1964	£12
Jaguar XJ6	1963	£6
Jaguar XJ6	1962	£3
Jaguar XJ6	1961	£1
Jaguar XJ6	1960	£0

V.W. AND AUDI

Model	Year	Price
VW Golf	1985	£12,500
VW Golf	1984	£11,500
VW Golf	1983	£10,500
VW Golf	1982	£9,500
VW Golf	1981	£8,500
VW Golf	1980	£7,500
VW Golf	1979	£6,500
VW Golf	1978	£5,500
VW Golf	1977	£4,500
VW Golf	1976	£3,500
VW Golf	1975	£2,500
VW Golf	1974	£1,500
VW Golf	1973	£1,000
VW Golf	1972	£800
VW Golf	1971	£600
VW Golf	1970	£400
VW Golf	1969	£300
VW Golf	1968	£200
VW Golf	1967	£100
VW Golf	1966	£50
VW Golf	1965	£25
VW Golf	1964	£12
VW Golf	1963	£6
VW Golf	1962	£3
VW Golf	1961	£1
VW Golf	1960	£0

JAGUAR & DAIMLER WANTED

Model	Year	Price
Jaguar XJ6	1985	£12,500
Jaguar XJ6	1984	£11,500
Jaguar XJ6	1983	£10,500
Jaguar XJ6	1982	£9,500
Jaguar XJ6	1981	£8,500
Jaguar XJ6	1980	£7,500
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Jaguar XJ6	1975	£2,500
Jaguar XJ6	1974	£1,500
Jaguar XJ6	1973	£1,000
Jaguar XJ6	1972	£800
Jaguar XJ6	1971	£600
Jaguar XJ6	1970	£400
Jaguar XJ6	1969	£300
Jaguar XJ6	1968	£200
Jaguar XJ6	1967	£100
Jaguar XJ6	1966	£50
Jaguar XJ6	1965	£25
Jaguar XJ6	1964	£12
Jaguar XJ6	1963	£6
Jaguar XJ6	1962	£3
Jaguar XJ6	1961	£1
Jaguar XJ6	1960	£0

V.W. AND AUDI

Model	Year	Price
VW Golf	1985	£12,500
VW Golf	1984	£11,500
VW Golf	1983	£10,500
VW Golf	1982	£9,500
VW Golf	1981	£8,500
VW Golf	1980	£7,500
VW Golf	1979	£6,500
VW Golf	1978	£5,500
VW Golf	1977	£4,500
VW Golf	1976	£3,500
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VW Golf	1970	£400
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VW Golf	1968	£200
VW Golf	1967	£100
VW Golf	1966	£50
VW Golf	1965	£25
VW Golf	1964	£12
VW Golf	1963	£6
VW Golf	1962	£3
VW Golf	1961	£1
VW Golf	1960	£0

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Jaguar XJ6	1966	£50
Jaguar XJ6	1965	£25
Jaguar XJ6	1964	£12
Jaguar XJ6	1963	£6
Jaguar XJ6	1962	£3
Jaguar XJ6	1961	£1
Jaguar XJ6	1960	£0

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Model	Year	Price
VW Golf	1985	£12,500
VW Golf	1984	£11,500
VW Golf	1983	£10,500
VW Golf	1982	£9,500
VW Golf	1981	£8,500
VW Golf	1980	£7,500
VW Golf	1979	£6,500
VW Golf	1978	£5,500
VW Golf	1977	£4,500
VW Golf	1976	£3,500
VW Golf	1975	£2,500
VW Golf	1974	£1,500
VW Golf	1973	£1,000
VW Golf	1972	£800
VW Golf	1971	£600
VW Golf	1970	£400
VW Golf	1969	£300
VW Golf	1968	£200
VW Golf	1967	£100
VW Golf	1966	£50
VW Golf	1965	£25
VW Golf	1964	£12
VW Golf	1963	£6
VW Golf	1962	£3
VW Golf	1961	£1
VW Golf	1960	£0

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Weekly Rentals from VAT Inclusive:

GOLF GTI Convertible, black. 1 lady owner, reg April 86 (B), 14,000 miles, mint condition. £8,250 ono. Tel: Butelee 48373	ESF. 42,000 mls..... 28,250 84A 280E Classic White. ESF. 19,500 mls..... £12,950 84A 280GE 3 Dr. Astral Silver. ESF. High spec..... 13,950	H11111 E10 Tel: (070)
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle and Elizabeth Larard

BBC 1

8.00 **Celestial AM**
6.50 Breakfast Time with
Sally Scott and Guy
Micheaux. Weather at
6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and
8.55; regional news
weather and traffic at 6.57,
7.27, 7.57 and 8.27;
national and international
news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00,
8.30 and 9.00; sport at
7.20 and 8.20; and a
review of the morning
newspapers at 8.47. Plus:
Faulds Wood's consumer
notebook; Glynn
Christian's weekend
shopping advice;
garden advice from
Alan Titchmarsh; and
Blackwell's pop news.

9.20 **The Parent Programme**
With Francis Wilson and
Miriam O'Reilly. Today's
programme about the
difficulties of coping with
toddlers outside the
home. (9.35) **Coastal**
10.50 **Coastal**
11.00 **News After Noon** with
Richard Whitmore and
Moira Stuart. Includes
news headlines with
subtitles 12.25 Regional
news. Plus, weather with
Bill Gillett. (1.30) **Mr Benn** (r)
International Tennis: The
Stella Artois
Championship. From the
Queen's Club, London.
Introduced by Harry
Carpenter with
commentary by Dan
Maskell, John Barrett,
Gerald Williams and Mark
Cox. 3.52 Regional News.
Gran (r) 4.00 Mops, Mops
and the Mops (r) 4.10
Laurel and Hardy in a
cartoon. Jumping Judo.
4.20 Dogmatism and the
Three Musketeers (r).
4.45 **Fast Forward**. Video
presented by Nicola
Benjamin.

5.10 **Gentle Sea**. With Dennis
Weaver and Flint Howard.
Mark has to choose
between a new friendship
and loyalty to his faithful
pet bear.

5.35 **World Cup Report**.
Introduced by Peter Wilson
and Emily Hughes. Andy
Gray assesses Scotland's
chances of winning
today's match against
Uruguay. Discussion of
last night's match between
Northern Ireland and
Spain in Algeria.

6.00 **News with Sue Lawley** and
Nicholas Witchell.
Weather.

6.25 **London Plus**
7.00 **Wogan Tonight's** guests
are Lauren Bacall, Susan
Tully, John Hegarty and
Owen Paul.

7.35 **I've Got a Secret**. Panel
game in which Jan
Lanning, Richard Stilgoe,
David Dickinson and
David Pennington try to
discover the secrets of five
guests, who include Arthur
Scargill. The quizmaster is
Tom O'Connor.

8.10 **Dynasty: The Dilemma**.
Sammy Lee tries to make
amends for his recent
ordeal, and Adam
attempts to jeopardize
Bart Faltom's political
career by disclosing Bart's
sexual preferences.

9.00 **News with John Humphrys**
and Andrew Hurrey.
Weather.

9.30 **Big Deal: Popping Across**
the Pond. In part five of
an episodic, Robby takes
desperate measures to
prevent Jan from returning
to Australia (r).

10.20 **World Cup Grandstand**.
Highlights of Scotland v
Uruguay and West
Germany v Denmark.
Commentators are
Archie Macpherson and
Barry Davies. With a
review by BBC experts
who then look forward to
the second stage of the
competition. Introduced
by Desmond Lynam.

11.05 **The Royal International**
Horse Show. From the
National Exhibition
Centre, Birmingham. The
King George V Gold Cup
contest. Princess
Margaret will present the
cup.

12.15 **Weather**.

TV-AM

6.15 **Good Morning Britain** with
Anne Diamond and Nick
Owen. News with Geoff
Yates at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30,
8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport
at 6.35, 7.35 and 8.35;
exercises at 6.55; cartoon
at 7.25; pop videos at 7.55;
Jimmy Greaves's
television highlights at
8.35; advice for June
rides at 8.45; Rob
Edwards from The
Practice at 8.55; health
and beauty with Lizzie
Webb at 9.12.

9.25 **Thames News headlines**.
9.30 **For Schools** insects
Gator. 9.50 **Cats** to the
past on a market stall in
Oxford. 10.00 **An**
examination of shadows:
building a simple sundial
and a young man's
unmarried partner intends
to bring up her baby 10.45
Sex equality: a man's role
11.15 **Alphabet**. Video
11.27 **A trip to a seaside**
marina 11.44 **A Jewish boy**
from Manchester visits
his grandparents.

12.00 **Teatime for Claudia**. For
the very young (r) 12.10
Rainbow. Journey by
Coach. Learning with
puppets. Presented by
The Wide Awake Club
Gang.

12.30 **Jobwatch**. Have the four
young people filmed last
year achieved the jobs of
their choice?

1.00 **News at One** with Leonard
Parkin 1.20 **Thames**
News.

1.30 **Film: Live It Up** (1963)
starring David Heston and
featuring pop stars
Vincent and the
Sons of Beethoven. A
post office messenger
boy forms a pop group
and his father gives him a
month to prove he can
succeed in the pop world.
Directed by Lance
Compton.

3.00 **Take the High Road**.
Episode three of a drama
series set in the Scottish
highlands. 3.25 **Thames**
News. Headlines 3.30 **Some**
and Daughters.

4.00 **Rainbow**. A repeat of the
programme shown at
12.10 4.10 **Midday**
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SPORT

Scotland are facing an uphill battle

From David Miller, Mexico City

If Graeme Souness were not Scotland's captain, his place might well be in jeopardy for the tense remaining match against Uruguay here at Neza today. In his third World Cup competition, his 33 years were beginning to show against West Germany by the finish. The beat in Mexico is proving far more arduous than is the altitude.

Alex Ferguson, aware that Souness's experience is not necessarily a compensation for his declining mobility, will probably have him in the line-up until, and assuming, Scotland have settled against the Uruguayans, and then replace him with Paul McStay. No manager enjoys the prospect of needing to drop a respected and valuable captain.

Ferguson has been talking, unspecifically, of "freshening up" the midfield for a match which Scotland have to win to remain in the competition. "We lost the first two, so I have to get it right this time," Ferguson has said in frank self-appraisal. Yet it is true to need of victory by the final whistle, he has twice brought his team so near to success against the sternest opposition there is.

Uruguay, who were, and for the moment still are, no less in need of victory than Scotland, having attacked when 3-1 down with 10 men against Denmark and having been plundered in the process, means they need both points in third place to be superior to Bulgaria, who have two points in Group A. Hungary's goal difference effectively eliminates them.



MEXICO86

The discipline of the French referee, Quiniou, will be important. My expectation is that Uruguay will get at least a draw and that Scotland, for the fourth time in a row, will go out of the competition at the end of the first round, having this time played with merit.

There is, unexpectedly and encouragingly, some slight hope that Nicholas will have recovered enough for Ferguson to gamble on his return. If not, the front two will probably be Sturrock, who is fit again and has the ability to turn Uruguay's close marker, and Sharp. The odds on Nicholas being able to be wholly competitive are, in my opinion, slight. He could be ready for the second round if only the Scots can make it.

There is thought to be some doubt about the inclusion of Aitken in midfield, but the choice is limited unless Ferguson is to move Malpas forward from back line. The

Uruguay will be limited by the absence through suspension of Bossio, their sweeper from Penarol, and Barrios, their centre back who is injured. If Scotland can carry the game to them, they have a chance, but they can expect Uruguay to be uncompromisingly tough and obstructive.

Uruguay will be relying for recovery. Ferguson has been impressive in the way he has marshalled his forces in attempting to match an arduous assignment which has produced some of the best football we have seen. Few of the teams progressing to the second round would have survived in Group E, and all the foreboding beforehand have proved well-founded. At this stage, however, it is no use the Scots looking back to their superb first half against the Danes, to the fact that they took the lead against West Germany and for some of the match gained control of the midfield. It was not enough and by narrow margins they lost both.

As against Germany, Ferguson was hoping to get control of the match in the middle, and to get men forward quickly in support of the forwards to put pressure on a Uruguayan defence which has been shown to be suspect. Strachan and Nicol are capable of doing this. In the final analysis, however, individual ability is likely to turn the result and on the ball there is no doubt that the Uruguayans are the more skilful.

pool powerhouse Jan Moelby. Soeren Lerby, who faces Bayern Munich colleagues, Lohar Marbas and Klaus Augenthaler, is expected to take over Bertelsen's role with Moelby pushing further forward.

West German manager Franz Beckenbauer has the thankless task of deciding whom to leave out of his much-improved side.

Captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge is fit again after a persistent leg injury, but may not be able to force his way into a team which is improving with every game.

Normally, the likeliest way candidates to make way for him would be Cologne club colleagues, Klaus Allofs, who has scored in both games to date, and Pierre Littbarski, who is in brilliant form.

Denmark aim to pick up where they left off

Denmark plan to resume where they left off in their dazzling 6-1 trouncing of Uruguay when they face West Germany in their final world Cup Group E match today.

Denmark need just one point to top the section, but the idea of playing for a draw is totally alien to the stylish Danes, who, according to coach Sepp Piontek, love the game so much they always want to go forward.

"When they score one goal, all they want to do is score another. It's hard to persuade them that they must worry a little about defence sometimes too," admitted Piontek.

Both sides are already certain of reaching the second round, but the important matter of prestige is at stake, and the game promises much.

Traditionally one of the giants of European football,

West Germany's pride would be severely wounded if they lost to a tiny nation of just five million people on their northern border.

Although Piontek is a West German, he will have no divided loyalties once the match starts. "I may have a German passport, but I have a Danish heart," he said.

Victory for the Danes will be a remarkable achievement, giving them maximum points from by far the toughest group in the competition. It would also leave them with the unwelcome pressure of being World Cup favourites, and it remains to be seen whether they can keep up their scintillating play over the whole distance of the tournament.

Denmark will be without injured defensive midfielder, Jens Joern Bertelsen, who is likely to be replaced by Liver-



Action replay: Linnaker (centre) beats Polish goalkeeper, Mlynarczyk, for the second of three goals that woke up England

Passarella bemoans poor luck

Mexico City (AP) — Daniel Passarella, of Argentina, his face registering deep disappointment, believes his bad luck is pursuing him in this World Cup although he might still play if his team reach the semi-finals.

"I'm very bitter," Passarella, aged 33, said. "I had looked forward to this World Cup with all my heart, but fate has dealt me a bad hand." His series of setbacks culminated with a torn calf muscle in his left leg during training for the match with Bulgaria on Tuesday.

Argentina's most experienced World Cup player missed the 3-1 victory over South Korea and the 1-1 draw with Italy in the first round through a stomach ailment.

The defender blamed his latest injury on the loss 10 pounds during a stomach ailment. He said bad luck was dogging him as he alone among 40 members in the Argentine camp had been hit by the parasite illness. "It is fated that this World Cup isn't for me," he said.

Passarella expects the muscle to heal within the next 10 days and that he might then play if Argentina reach the semi-finals. "You have to watch the World Cup without playing to know what I'm suffering," he said.

Altobelli goal was own goal

Alessandro Altobelli, the Italian forward, has been deprived of his third goal against South Korea. FIFA have ruled that his third effort was an own goal by a Korean defender after they studied video tapes of the game.

Altobelli, who is joint leading scorer in the tournament on four, with Piontek Eljaer, of Denmark said: "I'm not going to make a fuss about it, but I'll keep on believing it was my goal."

Ecstasy at last for unselfish Tigana

Leon (Reuter) — It was over in a flash, but Jean Tigana's six-year wait for a goal for France was over. In France's last World Cup Group C match, an exchange of passes with Dominique Rocheteau brought the 34-year-old midfielder a free flick home for the second goal in the 3-0 win over Hungary, which propelled the European champions into the second round.

Tigana, a model of tenacity in 43 internationals, had waited since his debut against the Russians in Moscow on May 23, 1980. "I'm relieved because everyone has been waiting for me to score," he said. Tigana's career blossomed in the 1982 World Cup in Spain when he replaced Platini in the second round against Austria in Madrid.

Since then, Tigana has become an indispensable member of arguably the world's finest midfield quartet alongside Platini, Giresse and Fernandez. France have often been grateful for Tigana's hard-running, unselfish game, most graphically illustrated in the 1984 European Championship when he surged through the Portuguese defence to lay on the extra-time winner for Platini in the semi-final and his outstanding performance in the final victory over Spain.

But Henri Michel, the French manager, has given Tigana a more defensive role in Mexico. "Against the Russians, I was a second striker because they have two superb strikers," he said. "I'm doing individual marking, which allows others more freedom."

France surprised world football by reaching the semi-finals in the 1982 World Cup, but they now carry a greater burden as highly ranked contenders. "Spain was an adventure. Now we're champions," he said.

Whistle is blown on shamming injuries

Mexico City (AP) — World Cup referees trying to cut out game-delaying fake injuries by wined, thirsty footballers are quickly summoning stretchers to haul the fallen players off the field. "Referees have been directed not to tolerate any gamesmanship," Guido Tognoni, a spokesman for FIFA, the sport's international ruling body, said.

He said there have been no formal instructions to referees to rush injured players off the field, but that there is a general directive to referees to punish simulations. "It is always a tough decision whether to let the doctor on the field," Tognoni said. "The referee has to judge whether the player is injured or just tired and thirsty. We don't want players lying around for minutes and then see they are fine as soon as the stretcher comes."

Referees in the first round have not hesitated to summon the stretcher, and often demand that fallen players move off the field, gesturing emphatically toward the touch-line. Frequently, he stands up as soon as the stretcher arrives. "We want to see a player given care," Tognoni said, "but not on the field."

He said the referee is given the authority to make decisions on how to react to injuries or to malingering. "We don't want coaches giving tactical instructions," Tognoni said. He added that under FIFA rules, only the referee can permit the doctor and trainers to come onto the field. He stressed that match officials want to ensure that play stops immediately for any serious injury.

However, Tognoni said a referee has to be very careful about interruptions. "Sometimes it is a big advantage for one team to stop play," he said. The referee also has the authority to caution any player or he believes is delaying through faking an injury.

There have been several incidents at the World Cup where the referee has stood over a fallen player, warning him to resume play or face a formal caution. Tognoni said that the proper way to halt the game if a player is down is for his teammates to kick the ball off the field so the referee can assess the injury.

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England to the manner born

DAVID MILLER

English football has something to give to the world, and I am not in the first instance talking about their timely recovery to dispose of lethargic Poland. The victory was achieved wholly without the gamesmanship or deliberate dirty play of most of the 18 teams I have so far seen in Mexico. Fenwick at times jeopardizes his reputation and, having had two bookings, will now rightly miss the second round match against Paraguay.

Even without the relief afforded by the belated victory to those tortured sporting followers at home, and the several thousand out here who are largely behaving with good humour, it is satisfying that England should be setting an example in standards which are under the threat of extinction. The team may be a trifle short on magic, but it is commendable that they should remain correct on manners. Technical shortcomings would be no excuse for a descent into the wilful meanness of many other sides by the country which still represents some elements of fair play.

A huge global audience of well-wishers from Scandinavia to the Far East, who regularly enjoy televised English football, were hoping England would climb out of the doldrums. This belief is not vainly, but is justified by the

Improvement came about by accident

views of the many international journalists whom one encounters daily in this madhouse of media. Many other nations hate to see England struggle for however naive, however bereft at times of tactical intelligence, subtlety or individual skill. English football for them means something vigorous and fresh and appealing. I hasten to add that such a view is not largely held north of Greta: A Scottish colleague ordered two bottles of Dom Perignon at £150 when Morocco put it across us.

So it is no self-admiration to say that England's upswing has culminated the World Cup, and not just for J. Hill and all those who have lashed out on satellite time. The revival has given a new dimension to a competition dominated, France and Denmark apart, by a safety-first mentality. What remains disturbing, when considering any further progress by England, is that the improvement happened almost by accident; certainly Bobby Robson's change of direction was largely imposed rather than voluntary. The consequence was that suddenly the team has shape, cohesion, rhythm and, not least, 11 fit men.

The belated acknowledgment by the manager that there was no room for his injured captain — it is worrying that another shoulder dislocation in Los Angeles was seemingly withheld from public knowledge — together with the suspension of Wilkins, produced a middle line of four which was more in tune

Manager had been deceived

with the demand of environment and opposition.

Whatever the process of selection, the effect was immediate. England were now doubly improved from the previous two matches: compact, yet flexible, behind two mobile front-runners. Hodge and Beardsley quickly established understanding on the left, the Everton trio of Stevens, Reid and Steven harmonized on the right. With Hodge, Reid and Steven all biting, covering and chasing the opposition, Huddle now had the freedom to become an architect without a responsibility defensively to fill spaces and tackle. Against Portugal and Morocco, midfield opponents were streaming past him there was no room for him and Wilkins in a line of three. Now England were back to the solidity of 1982.

I sympathize with Bobby Robson in his belief, maintained over four years and born out of his days at Ipswich, in the use of a winger. Having discovered, however, as Ramsey did, that he had no winger consistently reliable, he should have opted for the more prosaic but dependable 4-4-2. Hately is nothing without a winger who will regularly find his head: the principle had fallen flat. The manager had been deceived, like others, by the team's misleadingly successful record against moderate opposition.

Now they have taken heart, but reservations remain. The defence is suspect and the really smart teams lie ahead.

World Cup results and tables

Wednesday

Group B (at Mexico City)

Mexico (1) 100,000

Uruguay (2) 10,000

Paraguay (3) 10,000

Belgium (4) 4,000

Group F (at Monterrey)

England (3) 22,000

Poland (2) 22,000

Portugal (1) 22,000

Group A

Argentina 3 2 1 0 8 2 5

Italy 3 1 2 0 5 4 2

Bulgaria 3 1 0 2 2 9 2